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No Esplanade Concerts; Eden: Axis Must Disarm; Early Tax Levy Doubtful

The World's Day—April 1, 1943

Boston: Esplanade Concerts Off as Precaution

No Esplanade concerts will be staged this year or next "because of the potential danger of bringing so many people to one place, in case of an air raid," Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, told the House Committee on Ways and Means today.

High Boston fire officials, including Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, were quizzed on the witness stand today in Superior Court as the State neared completion of its case against three Cocoanut Grove executives charged with manslaughter in connection with the Nov. 28 fire disaster at the club. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts' annual April 1 rush for automobile registration plates failed to develop at the State Registry of Motor Vehicles today.

Distribution of Government-owned food to school lunch rooms will be discontinued on April 30, and allocation of surplus foods directly to relief clients will be stopped on June 30, John H. Sullivan, Deputy Regional Administrator, announced today.

International air transport must not be allowed to become an international political football, James M. Eaton, vice-president of American Export Airlines, today cautioned members of the Aeronautics Association of Boston at the Parker House. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Eden Has No Faith in Axis Promises

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, told the Canadian Senate and House of Commons he placed no faith in promises of Axis statesmen and believed total disarmament of Germany, Italy and Japan essential to an enduring peace.

Herbert H. Lehman is due in Britain shortly, according to the Daily Herald. Mr. Lehman, former Governor of New York, has been appointed by President Roosevelt to direct relief and rehabilitation in Europe.

Two New Zealand generals are reported to have escaped to Switzerland from an Italian prison camp, and believed to be Brig. Gen. James Hargest and Brig. Gen. Reginald Miles, captured in Libya in 1941.

Spain celebrated its fourth anniversary of the ending of the civil war, with closed shops, parades and speeches.

Russia greeted Luis Quintanilla, Mexico's first minister to Russia in 10 years, as he arrived in Kuibyshev by plane.

Execution of 10 Czechs as public enemies is reported in the Prague newspaper, Neue Tag, which says the condemned were accused among other things of selling "protection," illegally selling rubber overshoes, and spoiled meat.

Germany's mobilization program has resulted in consolidation of the German Transocean and Europa press agencies and resignation of Editor Karl Silex of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung for army duty.

No more fountain pens will be manufactured in Germany after May 1, eliminating one of the biggest German export items in this classification.

Washington: Early Withholding Levy Doubtful

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said he is hopeful new and "complete" tax legislation, embracing both additional revenue and a withholding plan, can be enacted by fall. He expressed doubt, however, that the withholding levy could be put into operation before Jan. 1.

Labor leaders "insisted" at a conference with President Roosevelt that rigid ceilings be established on all prices at retail stores and asked for labor representation "at the top" on governmental agencies, particularly the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission.

Frank Walker, Democratic national chairman, said it was too early to discuss Presidential candidates but that he would like to see an agreement between the two major parties for late national conventions and a short 1944 campaign.

A North African inspection trip by not more than four members of the Senate Truman Committee reportedly has the approval of President Roosevelt.

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said United Nations representatives have been invited to Washington to discuss this Government's plans for postwar currency stabilization.

The United States merchant fleet will exceed the tonnage of Britain's this year for the first time in history, it is disclosed by the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. The 1943 construction goal is 18,890,000 deadweight tons, compared with 8,090,000 built in 1942. [First Page, Second Section.]

Dr. Wesley A. Sturges of New Haven, Conn., has been named by the Board of Economic Warfare as its special representative in North Africa with full charge of an expanded BEW program to obtain critical materials for the war effort.

National: Coal Miners Ignore 'Union Holiday'

For the first time in a decade, the majority of thousands of miners in the Appalachian soft coal field remained at work on their traditional "greatest union holiday," because of the war program and the extra incentive of time and one-half pay for the day, called for in the union contracts as one of eight regular annual holidays.

The Colorado Selective Service director, Brig. Gen. Harold H. Richardson, was notified that he will be ordered to active duty with the Army on April 13. General Richardson last week refused to order blanket deferment of farmer-registrants in Colorado as ordered by Gov. John C. Vivian.

The Gulf Refining Company was sued in Federal Court in Cleveland by the Office of Price Administration for treble damages of $15,366.96 in an action charging violation of a price ceiling regulation.

Rear Admiral W. R. Munroe took over command of the Gulf Sea frontier and the Seventh Naval District.

Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, Commander of the Second Army, reaches the statutory Army retirement age May 12, but may because of war conditions continue Army service. His Deputy Commander, Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, has been mentioned as his possible successor.

Americas: Rios of Chile to Visit U. S. in June

President Rios of Chile is coming to the United States early in June at the invitation of President Roosevelt, and will be accompanied by a small group of Chilean officials. Señor Rios made this announcement as Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, was completing a 10-day stay in Chile with a recommendation that capital investments in Latin America be supervised by an international board. [Financial Page.]

The Cuban-Chinese treaty of amity and friendship, signed last Nov. 12, has been ratified unanimously by the Senate in Havana. A commercial and navigation pact is to be effected "as soon as circumstances permit."

Guatemala has raised Adrian Recinos, Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, to the rank of Ambassador.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Showers, Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 7:39 p. m.; ends Friday at 5:56 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 7:40 p. m.; ends Saturday at 5:54 a. m.

Planked Steak Maybe—But Mostly Plank

Impact of rationing upon restaurants felt acutely by those that specialize on meat dishes.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bostonians, to whom it has been second nature to drop into a downtown restaurant for a thick, juicy steak or a big platter of sizzling ham and eggs, are due for a jolt. For the impact of rationing is beginning to be felt acutely in local restaurants, particularly those which have always specialized on large quantities of meats.

As the Office of Price Administration figures it out for those who eat at home, about a pound and a half of the weekly two-pound meat quota per person will represent meats; the balance butter, cheese, and cooking oils and fats. The same quota, in effect, applies to those who eat in restaurants.

But four of Boston's largest restaurants—those which have built up their business and reputation almost wholly on the high quality of their steak and chop dinners, are today faced with reductions of from 65 to 75 per cent in their meat supplies.

This will mean any one of several things: Drastically smaller portions of meat, meatless days, greater stress on fish and non-meat dinners or the closing down of some of these eating places on certain days of the week.

Ration quotas for all restaurants are based either upon the number of persons served last December, or on the amount of rationed commodities used during that month—whichever works out under certain rather complicated figuring to be the smaller.

It will, of course, be recognized that there is a wide difference in restaurants. Some run to steaks and chops; others to less substantial meals; and still others to light lunches. But, in all cases, OPA regulations are equal.

This means that those places which have been serving large quantities of now-rationed foods are hit harder than those which specialized in foodstuffs which, for the most part, are still unrationed.

Restaurant owners, perhaps more than those who dine out, realize that there's a war on, and that sacrifices must be made. But, just how they are to divide 90 pounds of meat a day among 1,240 customers—the situation faced today by one restaurant—they don't know.

This restaurant tried cutting portions to half their size, yet reducing the price only 10 cents. But, it didn't work. Apparently those who patronized the restaurant were willing, even eager, to pay $1.10 for a piece of steak just half the size of the piece formerly priced at $1.20.

Flying Fortress Fleet Blasts Sardinia; Rommel Escaping Allied Trap in Africa; Allied World Banking Compact Planned

U. S.-British agreement on postwar project reported already in hands of Soviet.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The United States and Great Britain have reached basic agreement on a postwar world banking alliance for the United Nations and have laid their project before the Soviet Government, it was reported reliably today.

The heart of the plan involves applying the principles of the United States Federal Reserve System to the international sphere.

Its primary objective will be to rebuild the shattered international trade after the war and the British and American experts are at one in determining that there shall be no competitive depreciation of currency.

A full exchange of views is in progress now between all the United Nations and the view here is that the time is nearly at hand for a full-dress Allied conference on the whole range of postwar fiscal problems. Preparations for the conference are well advanced and the fixing of an early date is expected soon.

Confirmed by Morgenthau

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, confirmed at his press conference this noon that he had submitted to the Finance Ministers of the United Nations a proposal for the stabilization of currency after the war and had invited them to discuss this and other postwar monetary plans preliminary to the impending Allied conference.

He wanted to emphasize that the proposal, which had been drafted in consultation with the Department of State and other Government agencies, was not so detailed as to permit it to be described as a plan, but would furnish the basis for discussion and development. The conference itself, he said, would produce the full stabilization program.

The proposed world banking collaboration, in connection with which the Keynes plan for an international clearing union is a British proposal which follows closely plans Washington also has put forward, would go considerably beyond the functions of the

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Associated Press

Air Power in Action

In a United States Flying Fortress over Tunisia, the waist gunner, Sergeant Horace E. Moore of New York City, keeps his machine gun ready as his craft nears the target.

Allied parachute troops reported in mountains of Norway—Russians gain in Caucasus.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The largest single force of United States Flying Fortresses ever assembled—nearly 100—has struck a heavy blow at the docks and airfields of Southern Sardinia.

Tons of explosives were dropped on the port of Cagliari and three airdromes. Five merchant ships and 21 smaller craft were hit. Several acres of industrial targets were fired. And 71 enemy aircraft were damaged or destroyed, both on the ground and in combat.

Thus the United Nations command is acting with gratifying audacity and dispatch to prevent Axis forces from effecting a "Dunkirk" escape from Tunisia.

The powerful raid on bases which are essential to any reasonably successful flight across the Mediterranean straits was carried out as reports were heard that the Germans had ordered all French ships in Mediterranean ports to be refitted quickly and sent to Genoa, Spezia, Sardinia, and Sicilian ports.

The Germans appear to be experiencing a bad case of invasion jitters, and there are indications they may be planning to get Marshal Rommel and his men out of Africa and pull up the drawbridges of Fortress Europe as quickly as possible. One unconfirmed but highly intriguing report, which seems to be adding to the German fears, says that Allied parachute troops have established a base in the Norwegian mountains and have sallied out in raids on Nazi-controlled factories.

The situation in Tunisia is somewhat obscure, but it still looks as though at least a part of Marshal Rommel's troops will be able to outrun their pursuers and reach the dubious sanctuary of General von Arnim's lines above Sousse. Secretary of War Stimson describes their chances of doing this as good.

The three eastward advancing Allied columns in Central Tunisia all continue to make progress, but the only one that would seem still to have a chance of cutting off the Axis retreat is the American-French force near Kairouan. It is questionable, however, whether this finger of the Allied hand has sufficient strength in itself to close the coastal road.

Some Axis counterattacks still seem to be in progress against this force, and a German rearguard is offering stiff resistance to General Montgomery's pursuing Eighth Army 24 miles above Gabès.

Meanwhile in Russia, a new Soviet drive in the Caucasus area threatened to trap a good-sized Nazi force near Novorossisk. The Russians were reported driving on toward the Kerch Strait from newly captured Anastasevskaya. In the Donets Basin, Russians repulsed a new series of local German assaults.

In the Far East, a Chinese spokesman said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies had stopped 13 Japanese attacks and launched 17 of their own in the past week.

New Shakeup Clears French Political Mist

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 1—Appointment of former Director of Sûreté Générale Léon Muscatelli as new Prefect of Algiers in place of Laval appointee Emmanuel Temple is the most significant of several important changes in the French African Administration that have noticeably cleared the political atmosphere here as Gen. Georges Catroux, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's chief liaison intermediary, discusses with Gen. Henri Giraud plans for unification of the French in their war effort.

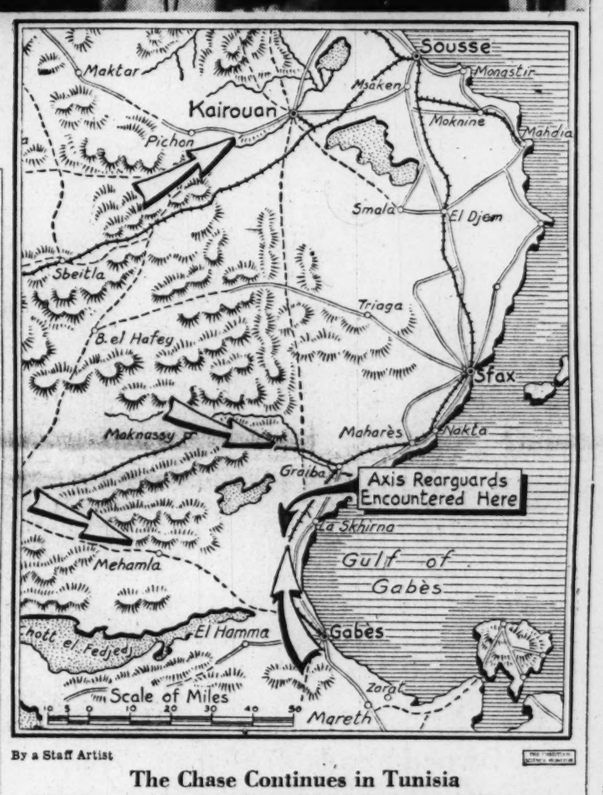
For M. Muscatelli, now Controller of all administrative departments in Algiers under the Governor General of Algeria, Marcel Peyrouton, provides the first instance of the appointment to an influential office of a man who has personally suffered here because of his pro-Allied sympathies.

He was arrested four days after Admiral Jean Darlan's assassination when Monarchists were trying to carry off a coup d'état, was detained without a charge being preferred against him, and, after General Giraud's intervention, was released. He then continued to draw pay from the Sûreté Générale, of which he was the Director, but was not put back to work in that office.

Here is the story as he told it to me one evening when I was a guest at his home discussing the deplorable situation then existing behind the improving administrative façade:

"While in conference at the Government Building at 6:30 in the evening, I was told Gen. Jean

Continued on Page 6, Column 6



By a Staff Artist

The Chase Continues in Tunisia

White arrows indicate relative positions of the various Allied forces in Tunisia as they seek to prevent General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from effecting a juncture with other Axis troops north of Sousse. The bulk of Marshal Rommel's men are now believed to be just south of Sfax. If this is the case, only the Allied column pressing on Kairouan would seem still to have a chance of cutting off their retreat.

Anti-Fourth Term Drive Gains; Washington Watches Quietly

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Washington is watching the "anti-fourth term drive" and not saying much about it. But it is doing a good deal of thinking.

The drive grows out of the fact that the 1944 Presidential election has begun. The fact that a world war is on does not interfere materially with the processes of the American election system, which calls for an election every two years—the Congressional election just held last November, and the Congressional and Presidential election to be held next year.

One of the distinguishing features of Washington is that an election has either just been held or is just ahead with set dates. This differs with the parliamentary system, under which after a general election there may be a political lull for a considerable interval.

Under the Constitution there is no way of postponing the 1944 election, although many patriotic leaders of both parties hope that its effects can be minimized. In Great Britain, on the other hand, general parliamentary elections have been put off until after the war by common agreement.

G. O. P.'s Power

The preliminary bout for the next Presidential election was the 1942 Congressional fight at which Republicans won a big victory last November. This cut strongly into the Democratic House majority, and gave Republicans re-inforced majorities, or control, in many state legislatures.

Recently, when Democratic national committeemen called at the White House it was disclosed, as they were interviewed on their way out, that references to a "fourth term" had been made in the conference. It was asserted that these were joking comments. Almost simultaneously, Matthew M. Neely, former Democratic Senator and now Governor of West Virginia, and Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York announced support for Mr. Roosevelt for a fourth term. Other prominent fourth term advocates have been Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, and Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois.

Nonpartisan observers deplore the raising of the issue now, but there is no known way by which the controversy can be called off, war or no war, or either the advocates of Roosevelt re-election, or his opponents, silenced. Thus, with the best will in the world to soft-pedal politics in war time, the issue almost inevitably will burn brighter with each month, from now until a year and a half hence.

So far as can be seen here, there is a general belief that if the war is still going on in 1944 Mr. Roose-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Rover May Change His Diet, But He Need Not Go Hungry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1 — If your dog or cat turns up its nose at low-point meat and table scraps, now is the time to speak to him sharply.

Government nutritionists say there are plenty of things to feed a pet, if only it and its owner change their belief that the mainstay of an animal's diet must be red meat or canned salmon.

Officials of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are not alarmed at the possibility of people sending pets to the pound for obliteration, but they are concerned lest feeding may seem to be such a big job that people won't adopt new pets.

Dr. Imogene P. Earle of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry points out that poultry and fish are not rationed and make good pet food.

Dr. Earle knocks down other long-held dog-food beliefs. She takes issue with those who disapprove of feeding milk to a grown dog. She also insists there is no harm in feeding potatoes to dogs provided the cell structure is properly broken down by cooking and by grinding or mashing.

There is no harm in fats, either, she says, especially if the dog exercises a great deal.

Mixing meat gravy with vegetables or cereals is recommended as a way to persuade the dog to eat these strange new foods at first.

For mixing an adequate daily feed ration at home, Dr. Earle recommends: a scant one-half pound of yellow corn meal, a scant one-quarter pound of wheat shorts, a generous one-quarter pound of peanut meal, one-half ounce of bone meal, a pinch of salt, and two or three tablespoonsful of leafy greens or carrots. The first four items are obtainable at feed stores. Ingredients should be cooked before or after mixing but not too much.

The trick in changing to a new food is to make the change gradually. Unless the dog has more will power than the owner, he eventually will give in, though he may sniff and look disgusted at first.

Only Seeing-Eye dogs have succeeded in getting special rations out of OPA thus far.

Allies Aided by Brave Arabs In Modern Saga of the Desert

Mr. Stevens had ample opportunity for close-up observation of the Arab tribesmen of North Africa during his recently concluded year with General Montgomery's British Eighth Army. In the following article he describes how the desert nomads have aided the United Nations cause and how modern British "Colonel Lawrences" have maintained contact with them.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

A group of wildly waving and shouting Arabs came running toward us through orange groves. For a moment we suspected their intentions. Enemy machine-gun fire and 88-millimeter antipersonnel shells had chased us off the main road and we were rather too far ahead of our advancing column, so anything in front of us was likely to prove hostile.

But instinct reassured us that Arabs in enemy territory were invariably friendly. We drove our jeep right up to them and were instantly surrounded by a chattering, grinning throng.

As though by prearranged signal the group made room for one of their number, who unloosed his billowing white burnous and as his companions snatched up his falling garment, he stood unmasked as a sergeant-pilot of the Royal Canadian Air Force. He had crash-landed that morning behind the German lines after ack-ack hit his fighter engine while on a road-strafing mission.

Timely Rescues

The Arabs had rescued him, applied first aid to a gash on his forehead, disguised him and had brought him down the road to meet our advancing forces. That was the day before the British Eighth Army entered Tripoli.

Hundreds of Allied airmen today owe their safety to Arabs who have rescued them behind enemy lines or far out in the desert, sheltered, fed and clothed them, and brought them back.

Once last year an RAF bomber crew parachuted to earth when their plane was shot down near Tripoli and Arabs brought them in and hid them before enemy searching parties reached the spot. As soon as the hue and cry abated the entire Bedouin village with its tents, flocks, camels, wives and children migrated 600 miles across the desert in order to take these men back to their own lines.

Arabs have on occasion done as much for Allied soldiers escaped from Axis prison camps.

Italian Turned Over

Somewhat different was the treatment Senussi tribesmen accorded an Italian aviation squadron leader who landed early in January at Wadi Zemzem in no man's land just outside Axis minefields. Pretending to guide him back to his own positions, they led him straight to Eighth Army field headquarters and turned him over.

Such actions were not always entirely spontaneous. There was the guiding hand which organized Arab activity on behalf of the United Nations cause. This was accomplished in an inconspicuous corner of Eighth Army field headquarters where a small truck was parked. It was painted mouse color and was in no way distinguishable from thousands of other Eighth Army vehicles of the same model.

But there was one unusual thing about this truck. More often than not one or two donkeys or camels—typical beasts of burden of the

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

North Africa:

Allied Vise Closes Tighter Upon Rommel

Communiqués issued at Allied headquarters in North Africa said British and American troops were squeezing tighter the vise upon Axis divisions in Tunisia while United States Flying Fortresses were pounding the shipping and airfields of southern Sardinia.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army patrols began preliminary skirmishes against a line of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's rearguards newly

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Compulsory Vaccination Repeal Asked at Hearing

Declaring that it was a serious thing to force a person to be vaccinated against his will, John S. Codman of Boston, former President of the Committee for Medical Freedom, today urged repeal of the compulsory vaccination law in Massachusetts.

"It is not my purpose to argue the merits or demerits of vaccination," Mr. Codman told the Legislative Committee on Public Health. "I oppose only the compulsory nature of the present statute. Anyone wishing to be vaccinated should be permitted to have it but it should not be compulsory."

Only a small group appeared at the public hearing this morning to support House Bill 863 which would eliminate the compulsory nature of the State's present vaccination law.

Mr. Codman said that the medical profession was the only group privileged to come before the Legislature and demand that their services be forced upon the public.

Mrs. Jessica Henderson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee for Medical Freedom, said that "it seems absurd to have compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts when countries throughout the world are giving it up."

Challenging the argument that vaccination is necessary to prevent smallpox, Mrs. Henderson said it had been well established that public sanitation and quarantine held the answer to that disease.

In answer to a question whether it was not true that members of the armed forces had to be vaccinated, Mrs. Henderson answered in the affirmative. She charged, however, that during the last war more than 2,000 soldiers at Camp Devens passed on as a result of vaccination.

Dr. Alton S. Pope, Deputy State Commissioner of Public Health, disputed Mrs. Henderson's Devens charge, in opposing repeal of the law. He said he knew of no deaths from smallpox vaccination at the camp.

Dr. Frederick F. Russell, professor of preventive medicine at Harvard University, said he himself visited Devens frequently in 1917 and 1918 and that there had been many cases of influenza but no vaccine trouble and no cases of smallpox.

Also opposing the bill were Representatives John T. Padden (D) of Hyde Park, Daniel Casey (D) of Pittsfield and Ernest W. Carman (R) of Springfield and Senator James P. McAndrews (D) of Adams.

Chief Executive Poses for Etcher

Egan

Saltonstall Likeness to Be Exhibited in Brooklyn Library

Elias M. Grossman, of New York, etcher, adds Massachusetts' Governor to his works which include heads of Gandhi, Einstein, Tagore, and former Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland. Mr. Grossman's new etching of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be shown at an exhibition of 50 selected prints at the Brooklyn Public Library, beginning April 12. Eight of Mr. Grossman's works are now in the permanent collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and in the Fogg Museum.

Warnings Sounded on Future Of International Air Service

A note of caution that international air transportation must not turn into an international political football was sounded today by James M. Eaton, vice-president of American Export Airlines.

Emphasizing that America's job right now is to win the war, Mr. Eaton told the members of the Aeronautic Association of Boston at the Parker House that the complexities of international air transport make it hard to predict what America is going to do after the war.

Outlining a number of categories in the field of over-ocean air travel, Mr. Eaton singled out national policies with their unpredictable ramifications as one of the major stumbling blocks to accord on air routes.

"Who at the moment can forecast the eventual attitude of the world's key nations after the war," Mr. Eaton asked. The weight of the problem is already evidenced, he said, by published reports of debates and discussions on air policy currently taking place in London and Washington.

Mr. Eaton named three possible courses of political action that nations may take as a solution to international air routes. These were "no restrictions," "extreme restrictions," and "a middle ground."

"No restrictions" Mr. Eaton interpreted as "freedom of the air" —allowance to the planes of all nations to go to, from, or over any country the world 'round. "Extreme restrictions," he stated, would confine aircraft of each country to routes within the borders of the respective country, unless there were territories under the same flag. Then such country, he added, would have the right to cross the open ocean to its territories provided (a) it did not have to fly over a country of another flag; and (b) provided the aircraft were of sufficient range to fly to the distant points without refueling.

"Middle ground" Mr. Eaton defined as compromise — the compromise to be based on the disposition of one country to allow another country the use of certain of its airdromes, or to establish its own operating base, or bases, with the necessary communications and other facilities, when necessary— and the use of certain of its domestic airways.

"If jealousies, greed, and selfish politics can be eliminated, or held to a minimum," Mr. Eaton stated, "it should be possible for sensible nations to work out policies which should allow the respective nations to operate their respective international air line, or air lines, in accordance with their own country's policies and regulations."

Pach Bros.

James M. Eaton

Vice-president, American Export Airlines, who addressed the Aeronautics Association of Boston today at the Parker House.

Safety Rules Issue Taken Up At Grove Trial

Causing Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly to pause during his testimony in the Superior Court trial today of three Cocoanut Grove defendants, Judge Joseph L. Hurley denied a contention of the defense that the Commissioner under tSate law is required to give specific notice to the Grove management of regulations of the State Department of Public Safety.

Attorney Herbert F. Callahan, Counsel for Barnett Welansky, one of three defendants on trial, had contended that Paragraph 148 of the State's General Laws required the Commissioner to notify the Grove management that no inflammable decorations could be used at the Club.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle had just introduced as evidence Paragraph 12 of regulations of the State Department of Public Safety which said that no inflammable decorations could be used "in stores, halls, and places of public assembly" except as allowed by a head of a fire department.

After the Judge ruled out Mr. Callahan's question, the latter succeeded in having the Judge note for the Court record that Mr. Callahan expected to answer "no" to three questions: Whether the Fire Commissioner had given notice about the inflammable decorations; whether the Commissioner did order periodic fire drills or whether he had ordered the removal of obstacles to exits.

Safety Regulations

Mr. Doyle introduced as evidence yesterday Public Safety Department regulations requiring periodic fire drills in places of public assembly and removal of obstacles to exits.

Judge Hurley today took several moments to read through sections of Paragraph 148, and then said he found nothing there requiring such notice.

As a State witness, Mr. Reilly had just said that he has been head of the Boston Fire Department for five years and said he had not given any permission to the Grove to use inflammable decorations, under the regulations adopted by the Department of Public Safety on March 10, 1942.

Deputy Fire Chief John F. McDonough, whose district includes the Grove premises, preceded the Commissioner to the stand.

In testimony that was broken at one time by sobs he told of directing the fire fighting after arriving at the scene at "10:23½ p. m.," three and one-half minutes after the alarm sounded at his Warren Avenue headquarters.

He said he saw fire showing from the revolving door area and from windows toward Broadway. He said he ordered the opening of a door near Church Street on Piedmont which was the head of the stairway leading from the main lobby down to the Melody Lounge where other witnesses have testified the fire started.

Many bodies were taken out of this exit door after it was broken in with an axe, he testified.

Inside the Grove, he said he found bodies packed "like a lot of eels at the foot of the Melody Lounge stairway."

He gave it as his expert opinion based on 38 years and eight months in the Department that the fire spread "under forced draught," because of the location of blowers and air circulators which boosted the fire from the Melody Lounge up the "chimney" of the stairway, across the lobby and through the main dining-room whose far side, the Shawmut wall, had an exhaust fan.

Spread by Fan

The spread of the fire was started on its way in the downstairs Lounge by an intake fan which forced air from the outside into the Lounge.

"It was flash fire," he said in expressing the opinion that the cloth draped from the Lounge ceiling burned rapidly because of the 16-inch air space between the cloth and the ceiling.

"The air space accelerated the burning," he testified.

In the passageway between the dining-room and "New Cocktail Lounge," which led out to Broadway, the Chief said he found second or third class construction which was badly burned.

The Chief was unable to specify the material or state of decorations after the fire in many parts of the Grove. He said he had led the fire fight throughout the Grove but didn't notice all of the effects of the fire "because I was searching only for valuables and the body of an Ensign" who was finally identified after several days at a mortuary.

James McNeil, a fireman, also testified today. He told of making several blows with an axe on the Shawmut Street door and left under orders for another assignment before that door was broken down. Other witnesses had said that the door was partially open during early stages of the fire, but under cross examination by Mr. Callahan, the fireman said it wasn't open when he left. However, after completing the assignment to breach the wall, the fireman returned to the door and found it was open, he said.

New Disability Insurance Act Now in Effect in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1— The first State compulsory disability insurance system in the United States went into operation in Rhode Island today.

An estimated 350,000 employees in Rhode Island—all engaged in business and industry covered by the Federal Social Security Act—come under the new disability or cash sickness insurance law.

Since last June, 1 per cent of their wages up to a maximum income of $3,000, has been deducted by their employers and contributed to the State's special disability fund. The fund now stands at nearly $3,500,000 and Mortimer W. Newton, chairman of the administering board, considers this adequate.

From this fund the board will pay out weekly benefit checks to covered workers who have been deprived of their income because of illness. The benefits range from a minimum of $6.75 to a maximum of $18 a week, depending on the individual's previous income.

Most of the benefit check payments are expected to be nearer the $18 maximum figure. All employees whose wages averaged above $24 a week in the highest paid quarter of the preceding calendar year will be entitled to the maximum benefit of $18 a week.

Under the workmen's compensation laws which have long been adopted in nearly all the States, a worker is paid for accident or illness growing out of the nature of his work. The cash sickness insurance law of Rhode Island goes beyond workmen's compensation by providing for cash payments for illness arising out of any cause, without relation to work.

Rhode Island set the stage for disability insurance last year when its General Assembly passed the Rhode Island Cash Sickness Compensation Act. At that time one and one-half per cent of the wages of employees was being deducted for the unemployment compensation fund. Rhode Island is one of the very few States where employees still contribute to unemployment insurance. The fund had then reached proportions greater than needed, and the Assembly decided to use one per cent of the employee tax for the new disability fund and to continue putting the other one-half per cent into the unemployment fund.

The new program is modelled closely after the State's unemployment compensation program and it is being administered by the R. I. Employment Compensation Board. The size of the payments in each case is the same for the individual worker, whether unemployment or disability insurance.

If the worker's income continues through the period of illness he will not be eligible to receive the disability benefit. And if the worker is receiving disability insurance, he will not be eligible to receive unemployment compensation at the same time.

Once the applicant receives his benefit check, he can use the money in any way he chooses. No strings are attached and he may use the money to purchase food, pay a doctor or to celebrate his recovery with a party.

No benefit payment will be made for the first week of illness, nor will any benefit be paid for a fraction of a week.

The beneficiary is required to fill out and send to the board a form within three days after he is examined by his physician. The forms are being distributed widely to the various unemployment compensation boards in the State, to hospitals and to physicians' offices. They also are obtainable by mail.

The first part of the form is intended to be filled out and signed by the physician. It has five parts. 1. Name of patient. 2. Nature and cause of sickness. 3. Where was treatment given and could patient have continued working in regular occupation while receiving treatment? 4. Is claimant capable of indorsing checks? 5. Statement that patient will not be able to resume work during that calendar week, followed by physician's signature.

The second part of the form, to be filled out by the claimant, requests data on the individual's occupation, place of work, etc.

The claimant is required to fill out and send in a completed form each week. Each must be signed by the physician except where the seriousness of the case is obvious in the physician's first statement.

Any registered physician is entitled to sign the applicant's form.

The Unemployment Compensation Board has a staff doctor whose duty is to examine the applications as they come in. He has authority to question any suspicious applications. He may call the physician whose name is attached for further information or he may make a personal call on the applicant to check up on the statements provided.

N. E. Oil Trade Acts to Avert Bungling of Fuel Situation

The oil industry in New England, determined to fight for its life and for equality of treatment, has announced a seven-point program designed to bring about improved rationing methods and forestall the "bureaucratic bungling" which many believe led to last winter's fuel shortage here.

At its annual business meeting, followed by a special dinner at the Hotel Statler yesterday, the Oil Heat Institute of New England made public its plans and learned from Representative George J. Bates (R), of Massachusetts, that already the first of them has been effective.

Mr. Bates disclosed that the Fuel Oil Rationing Division of the Office of Price Administration has decided not to make conversion of household oil-heating units to coal mandatory.

Other points in the industry program are:

Opposition to conversion to coal of any heating plant using less than 10,000 gallons annually until all facts on availability of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels for 1943-44 are in hand.

New Rationing System

Agitation for a better rationing system in which use of coupons for fuel oil will be eliminated, and one which will be in the hands of the public by June 1.

Advocacy of filling of bulk and private storage tanks by May 1.

Pressure upon Congress to eliminate bureaucrats and theorists and remind officials that they are but the servants of the public, not its masters.

Forestalling of any unworkable requirements of the Office of Defense Transportation concerning deliveries of fuel oil.

Effective opposition to conflicting government statements, and stop erroneous propaganda regarding availability of oil for heating purposes during the war.

All three of the New Englanders who shared the speakers' platform at the dinner declared with equal vehemence that this area could be counted on to pull its weight in the war effort but that it would not remain quiescent under the "bungling bureaucracy" and "unfair" treatment of the past winter.

Insist on Being Prepared

Both Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill spoke strongly in favor of filling all possible oil storage facilities with all possible speed this summer.

Mr. Bates told the gathering he had changed his mind about the value of the proposed Florida barge canal for transporting petroleum because of the difficulty of building new barges and the comparative high cost of this mode of transport. He added that he was giving most of his time and effort to speeding legislation for completion of the two pipe lines from Texas to the East, and described how he had pleaded with Congress and with the Petroleum Administration for War for the rapid completion of the two pipe lines.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., was the final speaker. The radio commentator told his listeners not to believe it when they were assured a democracy could not carry on a war. "I'd rather live under the honest mistakes of a free people, than even the perfection of a master-minding bureaucracy."

At its annual business meeting yesterday the Institute elected: Don J. Edwards of Boston, President; Everett L. Wolfe of Brockton, Vice-President; Fred Beckwith of Boston, Secretary-Treasurer; and J. Henry Brody of Boston, William Gilbane of Pawtucket, R. I., and Joseph M. Walsh of Boston, Executive Committee members. Mr. Gilbane was retiring President.

World Group Topic Debate Coming Soon

State House Roundup

Debate on the World Federation resolution will be heard in the Massachusetts Senate next Wednesday.

Originally scheduled for debate yesterday the discussion was postponed by a rising vote of 16 to 10 on a motion by Senator Edward M. Rowe (R) of Cambridge. Senator Rowe said he thought more time should be given to study the compromise resolution which was reported out of committee on Tuesday.

Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law which reported the bill and Senator Sumner G. Whittier (R) of Everett opposed postponement.

Diniz Reinstated

Representative Jacinto F. Diniz (D) of New Bedford, who was "named" by Speaker Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, on Tuesday and thereby stripped of all legislative privileges, was restored to his seat yesterday after making a public apology to the House.

The New Bedford Representative, storm center of the present session, was ordered from the House when he verbally attacked Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline during debate on the salary increase for legislators. It was the latest of several outbreaks by Representative Diniz which caused the Speaker to take such drastic action.

Governor's Veto Sustained

By a roll call vote of 119 to 86 the House yesterday sustained Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's veto of a bill lifting the restrictions on the number of times an applicant may take the examination for admission to the Massachusetts Bar. Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell had advised the Governor that, in his opinion, the bill was unconstitutiona and against best interest of the public.

Registration Plates

Speedy enactment of a law necessary to enable motor vehicles registered in Massachusetts to operate with one instead of two license plates was urged by Governor Saltonstall after a conference with Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, Association Commissioner of Public Works Charles Furnans, Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, and members of the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles.

The Governor earlier this month sent a message to the Legislature urging such action and pointing out its necessity in view of the scarcity of steel.

New State House Hours

Effective Monday, April 5, State offices in the city of Boston will be open for business between 8:15 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. except on Saturdays. The State House closing hour during the winter months was 4:15. State employees will be allowed three-quarters of an hour for luncheon and will work 37½ hours a week.

Ordnance Expert Talks April 2

Lieut. Eugene S. Bosch, Ordnance Department, who has recently returned from Africa, will be one of the featured speakers at the joint meeting of the Army Ordnance Association, American Society for Metals, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, New England Council, and the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler on April 2.

Early in 1941, Lieutenant Bosch, then a technical sergeant, went to Egypt to work with the British as tank and armament instructor and observer. Three times he was in the theater of operations in the Libyan desert. In May, 1942, when Marshal Rommel started his big push, Lieutenant Bosch was right in the thick of things. He is now Assistant Director of technical development at the Ordnance School at Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Lieutenant Bosch's talk will follow that of Brig. Gen. H. F. Safford, Massachusetts man now chief of the Production Service Branch, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., who will talk on "Production and Battle Experience."

"New England Production" will be the subject of Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, district chief, Boston Ordnance District.

At 2 p. m. the Army Ordnance Association will throw its exhibition of ordnance matériel and component parts manufactured in New England open to the public. More than 40 New England manufacturers have contributed to this display.

Another feature of the exhibition will be the presence of a troop of soldiers in full battle dress, who will demonstrate and explain their equipment. The exhibit will be at the Statler, with such large items as a tank and a 90 m.m. gun parked near the main entrance.

Arithmetic Study-Change Plans

"Rithmetic, last of the three "Rs," today is undergoing revision as it is taught in the primary grades from one to six. Recognizing the changes in teaching methods and subject matter taking place in mathematics, as well as in other subjects taught in the primary grades, State Teachers College, Salem, Mass., has launched a program of curriculum revision of courses beginning on April 5.

Miss Alice R. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education at the College, will direct the revision program which includes the subjects of social studies, natural science, physical education, health, reading, and arithmetic.

The Horace Mann Training School of the Teachers College has been designated as the center for arithmetic revision, the statement said, where the new courses of study may be observed.

Arithmetic originating out of subject matter must be recognized by teachers using the new course of study, the Teachers College announcement urged. For this purpose a series of discussions by committee chairmen has been planned by the State Department of Education in conjunction with the Horace Mann School.

Principals and supervisors have been invited to attend these meetings at Salem which are to be held beginning at 2:30 p. m. according to this schedule:

April 5—The Objectives of the Elementary School Program, Ruth E. Davis, coordinator of courses of study, State Teachers College, Bridgewater.

April 12—The Objectives of the Arithmetic Program in the Elementary Schools, Mildred B. Stone, chairman of arithmetic course of study, State Teachers College, Salem.

April 26—The Science Program in the Elementary School, Rachel S. Bruce, chairman of science course of study, State Teachers College, Fitchburg.

May 10—The Health and Physical Education Program in the Elementary School, Lois L. Decker, chairman of health and physical education course of study, State Teachers College, Bridgewater.

May 17—Functional Problems in Arithmetic, Evelyn Lindquist, State Teachers College, Bridgewater.

May 24—Methods and Procedures in Arithmetic, Mildred B. Stone.

Connecticut Bill Extends Powers Of Fire Marshal

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1 (AP) —Legislation which one State Senator said "probably" would have prevented the Boston Cocoanut Grove disaster had it been on the statute books of Massachusetts was adopted by Connecticut today as the Connecticut Senate concurred with the House on a bill extending the powers of the State Fire Marshal.

Needing only the Governor's signature to become law, the bill provides that the State Fire Marshal or his authorized agents in the State Police Department shall have the right of entry during "reasonable hours" to any premises where local fire marshals have reason to believe a fire hazard exists.

It also adds taverns, restaurants and hotels to the list of establishments such as theaters, garages and rooming houses which local fire marshals are required to inspect "as often as may be necessary in the interest of public safety, and at least once a year."

"Probably if Massachusetts had had a law of this nature in force the holocaust in Boston would not have occurred," Senator Henry H. Hunt (R) of South Glastonbury declared before the Senate approved the measure unanimously.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sharon, in the Sharon High School Auditorium at 8 p. m.

Friday

"Chinese Porcelains" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Boris Goldovsky, in Chopin piano recital with comments, will be guest at the Symphony Luncheon to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 12:15 p. m. The public may attend the recital only at 1:15 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Braintree Town Hall at 8 p. m.

Michael Karpovich will give a lecture on "The Revolution: The Latest Phase—A Cultural Thermidor? in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Important Dates For Consumers

April 4—Red food ration stamps B, good today and through April 30.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

April 25 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

April 30—Last day for use of blue food ration stamps marked D, E, F, and of red stamps marked A.

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12 for 5 pounds.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

July 18—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration A books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for holders of A gasoline rations must be made before this date.

U. S.-Owned Foods For School Lunches To Be Discontinued

Distribution of Government-owned foods to school lunchrooms will be discontinued on April 30, and the allocation of surplus foods directly for relief clients will end on June 30, John H. Sullivan, Deputy Regional Administrator, announced today.

Many of the Government-owned commodities, Mr. Sullivan said, will be used to meet other food needs, or will be returned to regular civilian trade channels through a resale arrangement. An agreement with the Office of Price Administration, he added, will permit the disposal of Government food holdings which come under rationing at a flat eight points per pound, except where the actual point value is less.

Indicating that the move was necessitated by "great changes in our food supply pattern brought about by the war," Mr. Sullivan said that the discontinuance of these direct distribution programs did not necessarily indicate any curtailment in child-feeding programs.

Many schools operating under the old plan will receive enough food to continue the lunch program for the balance of the term, he said. He added that no rationed foods have been allocated to State welfare departments for the food distribution programs since March 1.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers, Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat warmer with scattered light showers tonight; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Somewhat warmer tonight with scattered light showers.

New Hampshire: Somewhat warmer tonight with scattered light showers early tonight.

Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:32 p. m.; height 9.6 feet. Friday, 9:55 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.

Thirteen Seamen In Thick of Action Anxious to Return

Seamen who have been torpedoed or in the thick of action are not only anxious to return to the sea but are actually training to be ships officers. Several of them left Boston today for New London, Conn., to study in the Officers' Training Class of the United States Maritime Service.

There were 13 potential officers in the group. Abraham Levine, of Brookline, one of the group, was under constant attack by torpedo planes for 24 hours while a member of the crew of a vessel participating in the invasion of North Africa.

Two of the men have been torpedoed and all of them have had at least 14 months' experience at sea. Mr. Levine said his vessels made several trips from England to the North African area and on each occasion subjected to attack. The first trip he made to Africa, he said, was aboard the initial merchant vessel to enter Oran harbor and came in under enemy fire.

Martin W. Smith, a veteran of six years of the merchant seamen, although only 22 years of age, has been torpedoed once. He was in the North Atlantic at the time and the vessel sank in four and one-half minutes with a loss of 20 men. Only one lifeboat was launched and the survivors were picked up four hours later by a Canadian naval craft.

James R. Jewett

James R. Jewett, of Cambridge, Professor Emeritus of Arabic Languages at Harvard University, who passed on yesterday, coupled instruction in Arabic and Semitic tongues with travel and benefactions in the areas where they are spoken.

In 1929, Professor Jewett gave $60,000 to the Near East College Association for its $15,000,000 endowment fund to be used for the establishment of the Margaret Weyerhauser Jewett Professorship of Arabic at the American University of Beirut. The donation was given in honor of his wife, Margaret Weyerhauser.

Born in Westport, Maine, Professor Jewett was graduated from Harvard in 1884 and traveled in Syria and Egypt from 1884 to 1887 under a Harvard Fellowship. He received his Ph.D. from Strassburg in 1891.

Explanade Music Off for 2 Years

Boston's now-traditional Esplanade concerts will not be held this year or next—and possibility of air raids is to blame.

Cancellation of the concerts was disclosed today by Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, who appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means to say that "the potential danger of bringing such a large crowd to one place, in case of an air raid," caused the halt in the annual series.

The Commissioner told the Ways and Means Committee that the M. D. C. was not asking for the usual annual $5,000 appropriation for the concerts, by Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Pops Orchestra. He explained that "with the lights either blacked out or dimmed out, it presents a serious problem in the area because of our depleted police force."

Radio Commentator Sued for $100,000

Louis G. Balsam, former Regional Food Rationing Officer for the Office of Price Administration in New England, brought a libel suit for $100,000 with interest and cost against Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator, in the United States District Court today.

The complaint alleges that the defendant read over the radio on or about Jan. 14, 1943, and again March 17, 1943, statements concerning the plaintiff which were false, malicious, and wrong, and causing the plaintiff great damage.

Maine Yards Change Name

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, April 1 (AP)—The South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, which builds Liberty ships for the Maritime Commission, is to be known as the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, effective today.

Navy Plane Missing; In Routine Flight

A Navy plane on a routine flight has been missing since approximately 4 o'clock of the afternoon of March 30, according to an announcement by First Naval District headquarters today. The plane may have encountered difficulties in the snowstorm of that date and may be down in the North Attleboro-Norwood sector.

Anyone possessing information about such a plane should communicate with District Public Relations Office, 150 Causeway Street, Boston. The telephone number is CAP 6620.

Perjury Charged In Grand Jury Case

Charged with committing perjury before the Federal Grand Jury on March 30, in connection with the investigation of the case of Phillip Zetzel, who was alleged to have violated the internal revenue law, Vincenzo Spagnuolo of Boston was today held in $1,000 bail for a hearing April 8 by United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall.

Mr. Spagnuolo is alleged to have testified that he did not take 10 bags of sugar, each weighing 100 pounds, from his Hanover Street bakery Dec. 15 and put them in an automobile in the possession of Mr. Zetzel. Joseph Hargedon, assistant United States Attorney, told the Court that the Grand Jury has evidence that two alcohol tax unit agents had been following Mr. Zetzel and observed the transaction.

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Stassen Asks Continuance Of Allies After Axis' End

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 1—An overflow crowd at a Council on Foreign Relations luncheon here yesterday vigorously cheered Gov. Harold E. Stassen's plea for "immediate establishment of a continuing United Nations of the world, founded on the fundamental dignity of man, and emphasizing human rights rather than national rights."

The young Minnesota Governor, whose liberal views on world affairs have been rapidly maturing since his first clear pronouncement in this field at the Governors' Conference in Asheville, N. C., last spring, disclosed in his talk here the full scope of the type of world government he proposes.

"Alliances, treaties, pacts between nations," he said, "will not be enough. Just as men, living together in a community, must not only agree that they wish to live together in peace, but must also establish a mechanism of government to serve them, so the nations of the world must not merely agree that they wish to live together in the world in peace, but they must also definitely establish a mechanism of government to serve the people."

His government would be built about a nucleus composed of China—and he emphasized China—Russia, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States, and our other smaller allies, which nations, he noted, "will together have actual jurisdiction over the world when this war is ended."

His world government would have a legislative body as the "key unit," composed of representatives chosen not necessarily on the basis of population but upon a more "realistic" conception of responsibility. Governor Stassen stressed at this point that this government would have very limited powers, with the member nations maintaining their own domestic sovereignty.

This body, he explained, would enact an elementary code of justice based upon human rights and there would be a United Nations court to administer this code.

"In the frontier days of this nation," he said, "folks looked to the sheriff for protection. But for a long while private citizens toted their own guns. Just so must nations maintain their own adequate armaments while the force of the joint army is slowly established."

Asked as to the place of an international bank in this world scheme, the Governor said that he would be opposed to such an agency, or to a return to the gold standard, but prefers a "United Nations clearinghouse," with one of the first steps toward world economic stabilization the stabilization of the pound and the dollar.

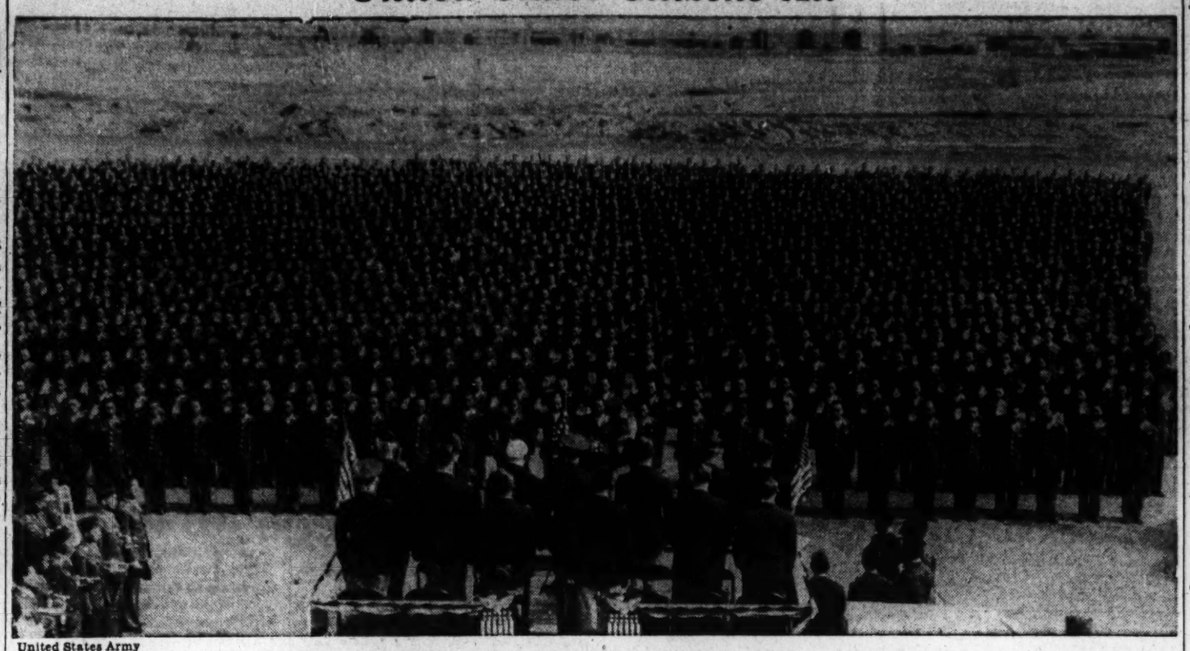
He also would develop a "United Nations Commission" to handle joint problems within the framework of the central governmental body, problems such as allocation of foods, reconstruction tasks, and maintenance of temporary civil governments.

While unhesitating in his prescription of reasonably precise machinery and formulas, Governor Stassen insisted that questions of boundaries and other political details must be the responsibility of the world government after it has begun to function, and not part of the planning of that body.

"The shape of the peace," he said, "is molded even as the war is fought. Our own form of government of these United States developed after an unusual period of frank, vigorous public discussion carried on throughout the desperate War for Independence, with many different proposals and counterproposals."

Meanwhile, he urged, "we must not sacrifice principles in an attempt to secure an easy victory. If we walk over very many bridges with the devil at our sides, we will find him there when we sit down to work out the peace."

United States Citizens All



United States Army

Filipino Soldiers Take Citizenship Oath in Mass Ceremony

Twelve hundred Filipino soldiers, their right hands raised, repeated in unison the oath of allegiance to the United States in a mass naturalization ceremony at Camp Beale, Calif. It was the largest number of men ever naturalized in a group in any branch of the U. S. armed forces.

1,200 Filipino Soldiers Take Oath of Citizenship to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP BEALE, Calif.—Twelve hundred Filipino soldiers, their right hands raised, repeated in unison the oath to "support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies foreign and domestic," and so became citizens of the country whose uniform they wear in a mass naturalization ceremony here. It was the largest number of men ever naturalized in a group in any branch of the armed forces.

The new citizens are members of a Filipino regiment training here.

A Filipino private, questioned by Capt. Chandler Sprague during the course of the ceremony, expressed the feeling of most of his comrades when he said:

"This is one of the two days we have been waiting for. The other day we are still waiting for. It is the day we land in the Philippines and release our families who are prisoners there."

Many of the soldiers who took the oath of citizenship have families held by the enemy in the islands.

Col. Robert H. Offley, commander of the regiment, who was reared in the Philippines, where his father was first American Governor of the Island of Mendora, said:

"I believe the granting of citizenship to these men of our Army is altogether fitting and proper and will be a great uplift to their morale. They, more than anyone else, realize the big job that lies ahead of all of us in the Pacific and they undoubtedly will play a tremendous part in doing that job. They are fine soldiers and I am proud to be their commander."

Although many of the officers and men of the regiment already have become citizens, it is the hope of Colonel Offley that every soldier in the outfit will become a citizen before the group sails into the war zone.

Brown to Cancel Order To Label Cans by Grade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—In the interest of increased food output, Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, is expected to renege in a few days on a reform dear to the hearts of consumer groups—grade labeling of canned goods.

Mr. Brown who recently sought to give consumers a spokeswoman in OPA through the appointment of Mrs. Philip L. Crowlie, South Dakota housewife, to his staff has now disappointed the consumer lobby by proposing to withdraw Former Administrator Leon Henderson's order for grade labeling of all 1943 packed fruits and vegetables.

Mrs. Crowlie said at a White House press conference recently that she favors grade labeling, but Mr. Brown is taking the advice of canners who say that printing labels and extra manpower necessary for grading will impede production. Also they argue that sufficient canned food to supply the rations for 70,000 persons would have to be destroyed each year to cut samples to determine grade.

Confusion on Prices

Another of the canners' objections to grade labeling is that it would give unfair advantage to brands on which transportation costs were low because this fact would not be noted on the labels of two identical commodities selling at different prices. In other words, some Grade C cans might sell for more than some Grade A cans, thus confusing the housewife.

Consumer groups, including the American Association of University women and a newly organized Council of Organized Consumers which called at the White House and OPA yesterday with 35,000 signatures, argue that it is impossible to maintain price ceilings without assuring the housewife that the quality of goods she buys is being maintained.

The canners say that the annual cost of grade labeling when passed along to the housewife would take more out of her pocketbook than losses from quality reductions.

Involves Basic Question

The grade labeling controversy is important because it involves the basic economic question whether food prices should be allowed to advance for the sake of production or be held down by Government subsidies.

Since Congress has provided no subsidies, Mr. Brown is hesitant to increase canners' costs lest production fall off.

Even if the canners are relieved of grade-labeling, it will still be in force on Nylon hose, turkeys, beef, bed sheets, rubber heels, and anti-freeze.

Consumer experts admit that the quality of many wartime products is bound to change, because of the diversion of the best materials to the military forces, but they want every effort to be made to mark products in some way so they can check quality against price.

Before the war consumers failed in an effort to get Congress to make grade-labeling a part of the Federal Food and Drug Act.

Hope Is Seen By Steelman For Coal Pact

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins expressed hope for a sound coal wage agreement "within the framework of the stabilization program and which can, therefore, be approved by the National War Labor Board."

The statement appeared yesterday in a brief press release issued by the Labor Department after John R. Steelman, Director of Conciliation, reported to Secretary Perkins his observations of the negotiations between mine workers and operators in New York.

Mr. Steelman reported progress in the negotiation "which is now proceeding in line with President Roosevelt's message to miners and operators."

Secretary Perkins said that Mr. Steelman "after examining facts in the Labor Department and other agencies on several points of the discussion, will return to New York to advise further with the conference in the near future."

The Conciliation Director, informed sources said, will collect, among other statistics, data bearing upon the issue of measuring the miner's working time on a total basis: that is, paying them from the time they report at the mine entrance until they leave. At present their pay does not begin until they reach the actual working place at the vein of coal.

Many sources saw the possibility that this would be recognized as an inequality which could be corrected without disturbing the War Labor Board "Little Steel" formula.

If the miners were paid for underground travel time many of them would receive a substantial part of the $2 a day increase which John L. Lewis is demanding. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal in New Orleans handed down a decision this month dealing with that question in another mining case. The court ruled that underground travel time must be counted as working time in any computations under the Wage-Hour Law.

Navy Links Education To Training in Colleges

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — History and English "geared to wartime needs," will form part of the Navy's college training program opening early in April in many colleges.

Curricula for the program, under which men between 17 and 20 will receive an education while preparing themselves for service in the Navy, were announced yesterday. The students will devote from 52 to 58 hours a week to classes, laboratory work and physical education. Five hours a week will be devoted to history and English classes.

Knudsen Sees 90,000 Planes Produced by U. S. This Year

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Director of Production for the Army, predicted last night the nation would reach its production goal of 90,000 planes this year.

"You can't hold American industry back," he told a press conference. "I am confident we can handle any task required of us.

"Speed of production is nothing but accuracy. Once you get the hang of how to make a thing you can turn it out in great quantities. That's where America shines. We learn to make things accurately."

Here on an inspection tour of Middle Western war production plants, Gen. Knudsen was asked how America's production compared with Germany's. "They're producing less, while we're producing more than a year ago," he declared, adding:

"The boy with the most rocks wins in a rock fight, and in a modern war the side with the most airplanes, guns and other equipment wins. That's how we're going to beat the Axis.

"Production in all lines is satisfactory, but the emphasis from now on will be on still greater production. Our job is to learn how to put out more and more of the matériel needed. The fighting men tell us the stuff is good and they only ask that we send them more of it."

Of absenteeism in war plants, General Knudsen said "It's nothing to get excited about, and is bound to improve."

He added, specifying that the statement was not directed to any particular group but to the people generally, "You can't have a good time and fight a war, too."

After the war, General Knudsen said, the United States would predominate in airplane manufacture and air transportation just as it did in automobile manufacture and transportation following the last war.

Congress Demands a Voice In Allied Food Conference

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Determination to sit in on a United Nations postwar food conference this month developed in Congress today, with the possibility a formal bid for an invitation will be sought from President Roosevelt.

Influential lawmakers of both major parties expressed belief in interviews that Congress should send its own representatives to serve either as observers or participants in the deliberations, scheduled to begin April 27 at a place yet to be selected.

The State Department has announced that 38 governments have been invited to send their technical experts to discuss such problems as food production and distribution, nutrition, and commercial and financial arrangements in the postwar period.

Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, expressed belief that Congress should be represented by the Appropriations subcommittee on Agricultural Expenditures, as well as by members of the Agriculture Committees.

"It's a grand idea," agreed Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois. "Congress should have an intimate, working knowledge of what is done at the meetings, what arrangements are made, what agreements are reached."

"If," he added, "we are going to assist or play a major part in feeding the world, the Congress certainly has a responsibility to the people to find out just what that assistance is going to be and how it is going to affect American economy."

Both he and Representative Clifford R. Hope (R) of Kansas, ranking Minority Members of the House Agriculture Committee, declared that any program worked out probably would have to be implemented by legislation and congressional appropriations.

"Certainly, then, Congress should be represented," said Mr. Hope. "Perhaps it could best be handled by having the Speaker of the House and the Vice-President appoint a special committee."

Representative John M. Vorys (R) of Ohio, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that he "would hope and would expect" that Congress would be represented, "not as mere observers, but as participants."

"It would be a terrible mistake to ignore Congress and I can't believe that mistake is made," he declared. "But if it is ignored, we can take steps to pass a resolution and send our own representatives."

Representative Pat Cannon (D) of Louisiana, member of the Appropriations Committee, also said that "Congress should be consulted."

Argentine Beef Sought for U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York called on the Administration to scrap laws against importation of Argentine meat, arguing it would satisfy "our hunger for meat" and at the same time "reestablish ourselves in the estimation" of the Argentines.

In a joint letter to Food Administrator Chester C. Davis and to Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, the New Yorker wrote that "there is plenty of meat 'down yonder,'" that "we are starving in the midst of plenty."

"At present," he said, "thanks to fifth column intrigues and conniving of the Axis, we Americans are not in good odor in Argentina. The Nazis and Fascists are in the ascendency. They are the favored people.

"Scrapping tariff laws against Argentine meat would, like lightning clear the atmosphere, dispel the antipathy and . . . be far more beneficial than all the Pan American conferences put together."

He said that the United States had refused to buy Argentine fresh beef "ostensibly on the ground that the cattle is subject to hoof and mouth disease," and argued:

"If England buys it, why can't we?"

Mr. Celler said that there is reason for the protection of domestic cattle and livestock, but added that "there is a great area in South Argentina known as Patgonia which is free of this disease," adding that importation of meat from that section has been blocked by opposition from the "so-called cattle Senators."

'Army' Doughnut of '18 Pays Dividend in '43

NEW YORK (AP)—The memory of the coffee and doughtnuts he received in France 25 years ago while he was serving as a private in the first World War came back March 31 to Magistrate Harry G. Andrews.

When a Salvation Army representative came before him with a summons for a parking violation charged against a Salvation Army truck, Magistrate Andrews dismissed the summons and said with a smile: "Keep on passing out the doughnuts and coffee."

2 Boys Claim Share Of $13,901 in Dump

NEW YORK (AP)—Parents of the two boys who were with Frank Kominsky when he made his find of $13,901, want a three-way split of the money if it is not claimed in six months, they told police.

The money, turned over to police by Frank on orders from his father, an unemployed chef, was found March 29 when Frank and two friends were searching through a junk heap. Police told him the money would be his if no one claimed it.

On March 31, two women accompanied by their sons who, they said, were with Frank when he found the paper bags containing the bills and cash, appeared at Police Headquarters to file a claim for what they said was their share.

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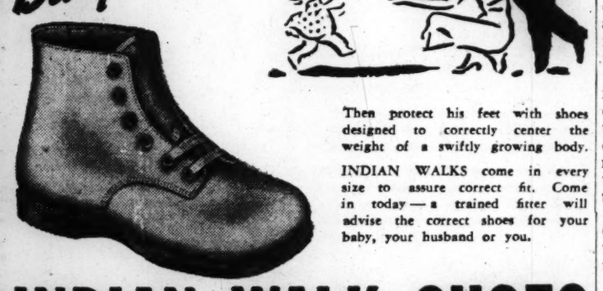
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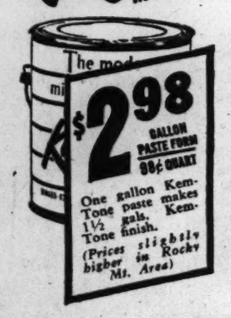
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Women's Activities: Posts on NLRB?

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It is unfortunate that women are not being given any important positions on the National War Labor Board or its 12 regional boards throughout the country, Mary Barnett Gilson declared in an interview yesterday. There are women, she said, if the Board had tried hard enough to find them, who have had valuable experience with management and labor problems, far more experience, indeed, than some of the men who are on the boards.

Since so many women are being inducted into war plants, Miss Gilson believes women should hold policy-making positions in Washington in such agencies as the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, and the War Labor Board, which have to do with employment. It is not enough, she says, for them to be placed merely in an advisory capacity as in the War Manpower Commission, where a Women's Policy Committee has recently been established.

Miss Gilson, who was in Boston to address the Club Institute of the State Federation at the Y. W. C. A. this morning, is special mediation representative of the WLB and consultant to the WMC.

Women Partly at Fault

That those in high Government positions are giving women so little recognition is partly the fault of women themselves, Miss Gilson thinks. "Whereas the history of women's progress shows that we would not even have the vote were it not for the brave militancy of those who had the courage to ask for their rights, the average woman," she commented, "is still coy and still subscribes to that fatal and stifling policy of indirection as a means of gaining her ends.

"As far as labor is concerned," she went on, "most women of the higher income levels as well as their husbands are given to generalizing. They speak of labor with a capital L and include in that category all working people, who are supposed to have common characteristics. This is because they have been limited in their contacts. The average woman in the groups to which I have referred does not know working women, Negroes, or any whom she considers beneath her, as individuals. It is quite natural, therefore, that she regards them merely as categories."

It is largely due to this, Miss Gilson feels, that public opinion is as uniformed as it usually is concerning labor problems. "And the press, with noble exceptions," she said, "does little to give an unbiased picture of crucial labor questions."

"Read Labor Papers"

Believing it essential for every citizen to be informed about the relations between employers and their workers, Miss Gilson urges her audiences, students, and friends to read labor and liberal papers as well as the conservative press.

Daughter of the editor of a Presbyterian paper, she was graduated from Wellesley College in the nineties, "as inoncent as a babe in arms of the vast problems I was soon to face in a world of steel mills and slums." She first became interested in the problems of labor through contact with the working people whom she served as a librarian in Pittsburgh. Her long industrial experience since then includes 12 years in a large midwest factory where she had charge of the employment and training of 2,000 men and women.

The management in this plant, she says, was unusualy broad-minded and permitted her to experiment with the use of women executives in positoins requiring a high degree of skill in supervisory and executive work. She laughs at the idea that "women do not like to work under women," and regards this as one of the things which men like to encourage women to say but which is not in accordance with her experience. "It depends entirely," she asserts, "on the type of women chosen to supervise other women or indeed men. I always found that when my selection was adequate, neither men nor women had any objection to working under a woman."

Made Study in England

Miss Gilson served as a consultant in many plants in establishing centralized employment departments and she made a two-year study of unemployment insurance in England. She also spent six months in Hawaii investigating labor relations on the sugar plantations. During World War I, under the Ordnance Department, she had charge of the women's section in northern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, where before the war, she says, many women were employed in the steel mills doing even such heavy work as shoveling coal into the furnaces.

For the last 10 years Miss Gilson has been teaching at the University of Chicago, where she has had to do with young men going out into industry. She is at present living in Providence, R. I., where she hopes ultimately to find more opportunity for work in connection with the War Labor Board and the War Manpower Commission.

Most labor troubles, Miss Gilson declares, arise from a failure of management and labor to deal with each other as responsible human beings. She thinks the union management committees which are now being promoted by Donald Nelson of the WPB are "an excellent thing if established in good faith and not as window dressing."

"I have no brief," she said, "for any practices on the part of either labor or management which have the effect of stalling production when we are fighting a terribly serious war, the outlook of which we cannot yet afford to be placid and optimistic about. Nor is it safe at this crucial time, or any other for that matter, for any group to fight for power."

By a Staff Photographer

Federation Speaker and Introducer

Miss Mary Barnett Gilson, right, who spoke at the Club Institute at the Y. W. C. A. this morning, and Mrs. J. Stanley Pratt, Chairman of Industry for the State Federation, who introduced her.

$6,000,000,000 Modernization Of American Cities Envisaged

By Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Buildings put up in the wrong places . . . banks supporting outmoded structures at heavy costs . . . insurance companies financing skyscrapers where no economic purpose is served . . . industry too busy working for itself to try cooperative enterprise . . . this is the "old order" which Prof. Walter C. Voss, head of the Department of Building Construction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says is being driven out of America by the war.

The "new order" which Professor Voss described to members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, meeting last night at the Hotel Vendome, envisaged the spending of $6,000,000,000 right after the war for modernization of American cities, the spreading out of industrial centers into the suburbs and a joint plan of action between bankers, industrialists and labor to absorb 10,000,000 men returning from the military services into peacetime employment.

Highlighting a program which included such distinguished guest speakers as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and George Avery White, President of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, Professor Voss declared that technical gains which he is able to see emerging from the war production effort "are producing forces that will change the pattern of American living."

Problems Seen

At the same time the Technology expert foresaw problems arising from the "new economic order" which cannot be faced without an integrated nation-wide plan to keep postwar employment projects from dropping to the levels of "make work subsidies."

He predicted a vast program of public works to include great new highways, grade separations, giant airfields, rehousing of millions of families and the reclaiming of devastated lands and slum ridden cities. For use in these projects he saw a steady flow of newly perfected products, including plastic, with new controls in production that "will cause us to surpass our fondest dreams of the past."

The immediate postwar problems he outlined as follows: a tremendous national debt, return of the military to civilian pursuits, retooling of industry and demobilization of the "tremendously overstaffed" Federal, State and Municipal departments. The Professor thought some answer should be provided as soon as possible to the issue of continuing the wartime joint action of industry in some way after the war.

There will be great new factories to return to peacetime production, the Professor pointed out. There will be the necessity for rehousing families that have migrated to defense areas. But there will also be millions of dollars in accumulated savings and a backlog of accumulated demand that will make jobs quickly available, Professor Voss believed.

Serious Attention

As for the nation's cities, the Professor said they would need serious attention. He indicated that hundreds of buildings should come down as a drag upon the values of more modern structures, that business centers should spread out into more productive fields, that old services should be abolished as expensive and the costs of national rehabilitation be studied in order that the burden is not saddled too heavily upon any one group.

He visualized the production of millions of small $2,500 homes, demountable to the last individual piece, which could be remodeled to maintain existing values virtually overnight. The housing revolution is coming, he said, whether present-day industry takes interest or not. He felt that it would be wise "to control this giant" while it is in the controllable stages.

All this will entail planning on an unprecedented scale, the Professor concluded. And the time to get ready, he added, is during the wartime recess in routine production.

Governor Saltonstall touched chiefly on the future effects of aviation upon real estate values, declaring in effect that Massachusetts should get ready for the spreading out of residential districts 50 to 100 miles from industrial centers.

Mr. White hailed the approach of an era of home building on a mass scale in which insurance companies will play an increasingly important part, both as actual developers of communities and as home financing agencies.

Lack of Eire Bases Costly?

Eighty per cent of the more than 3,000 ships lost in the North Atlantic would not have been lost if the United States had had bases in southern Ireland and if that country had been blacked out, Bruce Thomas, American war correspondent, told members of the English-Speaking Union in Boston yesterday.

While scoring the policy of southern Ireland which allows itself to be a seat of German agents and a light to guide German planes and submarines attacking Allied targets, Mr. Thomas paid tribute to the 300,000 Irish boys who have enlisted in the British service.

Referring to Washington estimates that this war will see 3,000,000 Americans killed and twice that many permanently disabled, Mr. Thomas declared that if Americans would get the attitude of the British and really go all-out for war on the civilian front they could cut down this dire prediction.

Mr. Thomas, who has crossed the Channel with Commando raids, described the rigorous selection applied to Commando recruits. In addition to passing stringent intelligence and physical tests, they must have seen combat. Right-minded people of the world will "bless and love the Commandos," he declared. Mr. Thomas spoke on the topic, "Commandos: Prelude to Unconditional Surrender."

New Bedford Mills Pick C. I. O. For Bargaining Agent

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 1 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations was announced today as the winner over the American Federation of Labor in 10 of the 11 New Bedford textile mills in which elections to determine a bargaining agent were conducted yesterday.

Voting as a unit, employees of the nine mills represented by the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association cast 4,634 ballots for the C. I. O. and 4,319 for the A. F. of L., Dr. A. Howard Myers, New England regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, reported.

Employees of the Kilburn Mill chose the C. I. O. over the A. F. of L., 601 to 525, while the Hoosac Mill employees chose the A. F. of L. over the C. I. O.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 263 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford — First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester — Second Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.
Worcester—Saturday, April 17, 1:30 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Fridays, 1:35 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, 8:30 a. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket — First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCT, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; Second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—First Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

New System of Regional WLB Now in Full Operation in N. E.

The new system for settling labor disputes in New England, recently initiated by the Regional War Labor Board, is now getting into full swing. Waldo C. Holden, Acting Disputes Director of the Board, reported here today.

The Regional Board sitting in Boston will hereafter serve as the final tribunal for the labor deadlocks which are referred to it except for the rare cases in which the National War Labor Board takes authority on appeal or on its own initiative.

To date 60 disputes have been referred to the Regional Board from Washington. These are generally the toughest and biggest labor disputes of this area which have failed to yield to all mediation efforts. Many other labor controversies doubtless will be adjusted by Federal and State officials without need of their going up to the Regional Board.

Tripartite Panels

The new machinery calls into service tripartite panels consisting of spokesmen of the public, industry and labor to hear both sides of a dispute and recommend terms of settlement. The Regional Board then makes a decision.

The National Board has indicated it will intervene only if a novel question or issue of national import is involved or if it determines that the decision of the Regional Board has worked an undue hardship on one or both parties to the dispute.

The first of these panels was named early in March in Boston, the second in Windsor, Vt., the middle of the month, the third in Bridgeport, Conn., last week. This week the panel meetings scheduled include five in Boston, one in New Haven and one in Hartford, Conn. The first panels in Rhode Island and New Hampshire are contemplated within the next week or two.

"We are just getting geared up," Mr. Holden, who handles this end of the Labor Board's work, observed. "While no panel has as yet sent its recommendations to the Board, we expect within a short time to see six or eight a week going before the Board for action.

"The panel members are drawn from a list named and approved by the Regional Board. The list will probably be completed within the next two weeks. There will be a minimum of six or eight panel members in the two largest industrial states of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and fewer in those States where the volume does not demand so many.

Advantage of Plan

"An advantage of this plan is that it enables a case to be heard in a locality by a group drawn from that State, which then recommends a solution. Prior to the meeting of a panel, an investigation of the case is made by the staff of the Regional Board for the information of the panel members. Generally the panel hearings are not public but confined to the parties concerned.

"The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United Mine Workers of America and several other independent unions are represented in the panel roster.

"Disputes which come to the Regional Board are referred to it by the National War Labor Board at Washington. They come up to the National Board on certification by the Secretary of Labor after all other efforts at mediation and conciliation, including those of the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, have failed to bring about a settlement."

The first case to go before a panel in New England grew out of a deadlock in labor negotiations covering the Chelsea and Cambridge plants of the American Oil Company, the labor organization being the Oil Workers' Union of the C. I. O. The Vermont panel heard a dispute between the J. B. Ripley Brass Company and the Windsor Foundry, both at Windsor, and the Molders' Union of the A. F. of L. The Connecticut case related to the valve plant of Jenkins Bros., Inc., of Bridgeport and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union of the C. I. O.

Panel recommendations on these cases are now being prepared for submission to the Regional Board. Announcement of its first dispute decisions is expected in the near future.

New Pork Ceilings Are Listed; Other Meats to Follow Soon

New England housewives today found—or, at least, should have found—new ceiling prices posted on 230 pork products displayed in their local butcher shops. The prices were announced by the Office of Price Administration three weeks ago, at which time the entire country was divided into 11 zones, and definite prices were established for each zone.

Two prices are in effect—one for the small independent stores, and the other for the larger independents and the chain stores. Prices in the former range two or three cents higher per pound than in the latter. Chops, for instance, are priced at 44 cents in the smaller stores; 42 cents in the chains.

While shoppers were tackling the problem of fitting these new prices into their quota of red-coupon points, OPA officials were busy polishing up new standardized prices for beef, veal, lamb, and mutton. These probably will be announced on Monday, and it is expected that they will go into effect in retail stores about the middle of April.

Two Prices on Other Meats

As with pork price ceilings, the new rules on beef, veal, lamb, and mutton will set up two prices, probably from a cent to a few cents apart, as is the case with pork prices.

The new rulings are expected to do away with the present confusion over meat prices, which OPA officials believe has had much to do with the widespread "black market" in meats. Formerly, each store posted its own individual maximum prices, based upon what the store had charged for the same cuts in March, 1942.

Under the new system, all small stores and all large or chain stores in the same locality will have the same maximum prices. This will enable the public to detect illegal charges easily.

Although each retailer is required to post prominently the new maximum price tables for pork, many retailers said that, up to this morning, they had failed to receive these from the OPA.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director, urged dealers who had not yet received them through the trade to apply for the charts at their local rationing boards.

Some Shelves Still Bare

Meantime, although there was every promise from the OPA that ample supplies of meat already were in Boston, or on the way, to take care of all quotas under rationing, many retailers complained that they still have not received their quotas.

OPA officials said that some of the shipments of meat destined for this area were running late, but that they still were hopeful that enough would reach Boston to take care of the week-end rush that is expected.

Seventy-one carloads of fruits and vegetables were reported at the Boston Terminal Market today, with a good supply of lettuce, carrots, spinach, oranges, grapefruit, tomatoes, and celery. There was a scarcity in arrivals of snap beans, peas, and cabbage.

In local fish markets, prices on haddock showed a reduction of two cents a pound from last week's prices, and shad roe was quoted at five cents lower than last week. Local supplies of groundfish have been somewhat larger of late, but not sufficiently so to warrant any general reduction in downtown retail prices.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Friday, April 2
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Settling Disputes Their Job

By a Staff Photographer

Regional War Labor Board Gets Going

Saul Wallen (left), Chairman of Regional Board, and Waldo C. Holden, its Acting Disputes Director. Mr. Holden is responsible for the functioning of the Disputes Division of the Board, which includes panel hearings of disputes, strikes, compliance, investigation and submission of cases to the Board. As Chairman of the Regional Board, Mr. Wallen directs, in the New England area, all WLB functions, which include primarily settlement of labor disputes for uninterrupted production and carrying out the anti-inflation wage stabilization policy of the Federal Government.

Former U. S. Ambassador Grew To Talk About Japan Over Air

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, speaks tonight on Japan, MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Saville Davis of The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Staff will be interviewed by Volney Hurd, the Monitor's News Analyst, over WNAC, 8:15 p. m. Mr. Davis was the Monitor's correspondent in Italy and Spain during the first half of the war and will share some of his experiences with his radio listeners.

"Should We Have Armed Forces of Eleven Million?" is the subject to be discussed on America's Town Meeting of the Air. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, and Russell Davenport, Chief of the editorial board of Fortune Magazine, will take the affirmative side. Opposing them are Senator Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma and Robert J. Watt, member of the War Labor Board, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Treasure Hour of Song presents Licia Albanese, soprano, singing Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart" and "Waltz Melody" by Strauss. Francesco Valentino, baritone, sings a duet with Miss Albanese, "You Are Free" from Jacobi-Kreisler's operetta "Apple Blossoms." For his solos Mr. Valentino sings "One Alone" from Romberg's "Desert Song" and the Monologue from Verdi's "Rigoletto." Alfredo Antonini conducts the orchestra in his own arrangement of Gypsy Airs. Other orchestral selections are Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne" and Vivaldi's "Badinerie," MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra, assisted by a male chorus and soloists in a program entitled "The Expanding Frontier," reviving the songs and ballads of the plainsmen, railroaders and forty-niners, Music of the New World, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

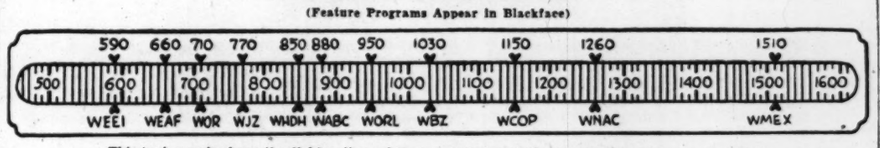
Ethel Waters, Paul Lukas, William Bendix and Frank Fay are guest entertainers on Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Friday

Arnaldo Estrella, Brazilian pianist, is guest soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, playing Gnattali's Concerto No. 2 for Piano and Orchestra. Other orchestral selections are Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, in C Major; Beethoven's Symphony No. 1, in C Major, Op. 21; Mendelssohn's Scherzo in G Minor from String Octette, Op. 20; Stravinsky's Pastorale, and Ravel's Alborada del Gracioso, MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Studio String Concert	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"	Studio String Concert	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Duke Ellington's Orch
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Civilian in Air Corps
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String Ensemble: P. Forti, cond	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:45 Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"		Jan Savitt's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrel': sk	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News: Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 Song Shop, Bill Eliot	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports stories
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton: "Home"	Music: M Janice, songs	News from Abroad	Jan Garber's Orchestra
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch	News of the World	Popular Music	R. Salinger: News; Taxes
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour: religious
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Traveler": music; guests	Fred Lang, news	program
8:00 Ransom Sherman;	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam": songs	Songs of Mexico
8:15 variety program	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Sidney Torch's Orchestra	Sonny Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	"The Busy Mr. Bingle":	Frank Munn, songs
8:45 Death Valley: News	"Should We Have Armed	"Aldrich Family": drama	comedy series	"What's Going On?"
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	Forces of 11,000,000?" America's Town Meeting.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; orch.; songs; guests	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Suk: Serenade for String Orchestra
9:15	Andy Kirk's Orchestra.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	News Service	
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	orch.; Basil Rathbone	orch.; Basil Rathbone	Treasure Hour of Song:	Classical Album
9:45 Orche: "Short Mystery"			soloists; orchestra	
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Garry Moore; Jimmy	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15 "The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; G. Gibbs; or.	Hon. Joseph C. Grew	Todd Grant: news
10:30 Dr. Alex. Loudon	World's Most Honored	"Today's News": drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	Music	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
11:15 E. B. Rideout: Master Works of Music	Harry Greene's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Sports program	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:30 Music; Dance orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	So. American Serenade:	Day's End: music
11:45	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Frank Black, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	"Dress Parade"	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Songs; "Band Box"	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Shopping talk	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch: religious
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Musical Highlights	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 of the Americas	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott, food	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Gene and Glen, songs	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk	Morning Market Basket,	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Air Express Music	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason"
11:00 Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"Pell of Hits"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"News; House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News Reporter	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"At the Console"	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Braves Spring Practice	Italian Melodies
1:30 "Pepper Young's" sk	Leo Litwin, pianist	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; Fashion Talk	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper, songs
2:00 Serial drama	Red Cross Interview	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Thelma Jerguson, songs	"Guiding Light": drama	Philadelphia Orchestra;	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45 'Pepper Young': sk	Air Express Music	Betty Crocker, talk	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	News Service
3:00 'David Harum': sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Studio Concert: Marina	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Popular songs
3:30 'Hollywood': 'Post'	Arkestook; W. Suthert'd	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra;	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:15 Religious service	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Civilian in Air Corps
4:30 "These With Us"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Musical Roundup	Larry Clinton's Orch
4:45 Talk; Mount'n Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Themes and Variations	Freddy Martin's Orch
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Just Plain Bill"	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell"	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports	Sportscast
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Earl Hines' Orchestra
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch	News of the World	'Yankee Starlets'; songs	Richard Saltinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	"March of Mercy": dr	"Halls of Montezuma":	"Lest We Forget": drama
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Symph. Or.; cho	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Show:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15 chorus; band	Dinah Shore, in person.	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Maj. Gen. S Jarman	Services
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy": mu	"Hit Parade": Mark	"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Park Street Church
8:45 Thin Man": News	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists	"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Music Lovers' Club
9:00 Playhouse: "In	"Gang Busters": sketch.	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Wagner:
9:15 Which We Serve"	"Gang Busters": sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	'Die Götterdammerung'
9:30 "That Brewster	Richard Himber's Orch.	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Wagner:
9:45 Boy": comedy serial	Dance orch.: Network	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	'Die Götterdammerung'
10:00 "Caravan": Lanny	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	News; Defense Talk
10:15 Ross: Georgia	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou: music; guest	Network Sports	Excursions in Science
10:30 Gibbs; H. Shriner	World's Most Honored	"First Reader": drama	Network Sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Network Sports	Victory Night Watch
11:00 News; Cecil Brown	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Jimmie Lunceford's Or
11:15 Rideout; Songs	Harry Greene's Orch	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch
11:30 Jack Edwards' Orch	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words;	Day's End; music
11:45 Jack Edwards' Orch	Elmer Davis, comments	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orch	Day's End; News

Aid Is Sought By Red Cross For Fund Drive

With announcement that the solicitation for funds for the Red Cross will continue until the quota has been reached, an appeal went out today from headquarters for volunteer solicitors to canvass offices, industrial plants, and homes not yet visited.

"We are asking public-spirited men and women to become volunteers for this campaign of mercy," said Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter. "This campaign has required a great deal more work than did previous ones, and we have been unable to find enough workers with the time to devote to this vital job."

The campaign stands today $500,000 short of its goal in Greater Boston, although some individual communities have gone well over the top.

Mr. Rowley asked also that if anyone knows of a neighborhood or an industrial plant not yet covered thoroughly, he report the fact to Red Cross headquarters, 69 Tremont Street, Boston.

Contributions received recently included.

Individuals:
$820—James L. Richards.
$500—Anonymous, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wolcott, Sr. (additional, total $1,000).
$400—Mrs. George H. Powers (additional, total $1,000).
$250—Mrs. Francis P. Sears, Mrs. C. C. Williams (additional, total, $1,000).
$200—Anonymous, Carl T. Keller (additional, total $1,435).
$150—Mrs. F. Delano Putnam, Miss Emily S. Reed (additional, total $300).
$125—The Misses Elizabeth B. and Mary DeW. Thacher.
$100—Miss Mary Orne Bowditch, Thomas N. Codman (additional, total $200), Thomas H. Gray, Jr., Mrs. Martha Fuller Halsey, Miss Annette S. Hill, Mrs. Clement S. Houghton (additional, total $600), Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McLellan, Anonymous, Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips (additional, total $200), Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Thatcher.

Commerce and Industry:
$3,452.43—John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. Employees.
$1,045—Price Waterhouse & Co. and Employees.
$1,000—Paramount Film Dist. Corp.
$750—Fairfield & Ellis.
$500—Ernst & Ernst, Old Colony Insurance Co. (additional, total $1,000).
$377.75—Whiting Milk Co. Employees.
$356—Boston Insulated Wire & Cable Co. (additional, total $800).
$329.50—Merchants National Bank Employees (additional, total $655.70).
$300—Loew's Inc. (MGM Pictures), Spark Mann & Co., Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp., Vitagraph, Inc.
$296.50—Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co. Employees.
$295—Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Employees.
$275—National Screen Service Corp.
$273.25—Fairfield & Ellis Employees.
$250.50—Burton, Furber Coal Co. Employees.
$250—Croft Brewing Co. Employees, United States Trust Co.
$242.65—Albert & J. M. Anderson Mfg. Co. Employees.
$228.29—Western Union Tel Co. Employees.
$200—Albert & J. M. Anderson Mfg. Co., New England Aircraft School, Salomon Bros. & Mutzler, Thorndike & Gerrish Co., United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Assn., Inc.
$196—Patterson, Teele & Dennis Employees.
$

Springfield Worker Sets Up Record on War Jobs

War Activities in New England

Ray Wood, a war worker in Springfield, who set two national records in 1942 doing a special job of grinding for the Army and Navy, is still at it.

A machinist in the Package Machinery Company plant, he has worked an average of 81 hours a week since Jan. 1—31 hours more than the latest average recorded by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the machinery industry.

He had won national attention last year by working 120 hours for the week ending Sept. 29 and 130.6 hours for the week ending Nov. 24. His high precision output is on turning rolls for clip loaders, now vital in producing small munitions loading machinery for our armed forces.

Since the first of the year, he has been away from his machine for only a day—to be the honored guest at a function in New York honoring outstanding war workers.

Supply Corps

Among the 440 Navy officers graduating tomorrow from the Supply Corps School at Harvard are 64 Radcliffe-trained Waves, comprising the first class of Waves to complete such training. They are to be assigned as assistant disbursing officers at continental United States stations.

The graduation is to mark the last class of Supply Specialists to trained at Harvard. These officers, taking a special 30-day course, will henceforth be trained at Babson Institute, Wellesley Hills. Regular supply officers, however, will continue to take the four-months course at Harvard, explained the First Naval District.

Engineers Wanted

Those with experience in construction and allied fields who now face selective service should volunteer in the Corps of Engineers, according to the First Service Command in announcing a new avenue toward non-commissioned ratings and commissions.

Men with experience as mechanics, blacksmiths, blastmen, bridge builders, carpenters, electricians, machinists, utility repairmen, riggers, surveyors, welders, and operators of heavy equipment are wanted, the announcement said. Civilian experience will hasten their military advancement, the announcement pointed out.

B. U. Seniors

Thirty-eight Boston University seniors, enrolled in the Naval Reserve program, have been selected to report to Columbia University on April 5, where they will take a three-month indoctrination course before receiving commissions, announced President Daniel L. Marsh.

Destroyer Hale

Launching of a destroyer, the U. S. S. Hale, on Sunday at the Bath (Maine) Iron Works leads an announcement today of several forthcoming launchings at New England shipyards.

Second to bear that name, the Hale will be christened by Mrs. G. Howland Chase of Washington, in honor of her grandfather, the late Eugene Hale, former United States Senator from Maine. Mrs. Chase, formerly Mary Hale, christened the first vessel of that name on May 29, 1919. The original Hale was one of the 50 destroyers transferred to Great Britain in 1940, when it was re-christened the H. M. S. Caldwell.

A submarine chaser is to be launched at the Calderwood Yacht Yard, Manchester, Mass., on Saturday, to be sponsored by Mrs. Charles E. Young, wife of the building superintendent of the yard.

A medium-sized Naval auxiliary vessel, the first of its kind in Massachusetts, will be sponsored by Mrs. Lloyd D. Brace, wife of the vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, at the George Lawley & Sons yard, Neponset, on Saturday.

The previously announced launching of a submarine chaser at Boothbay Harbor, Maine, scheduled for last Saturday, is now set for this Saturday.

Milk Sales by Boston Handlers Reached New High in February

Food Problems in New England

Record-breaking sales of fluid milk by Boston handlers during the month of February were reported yesterday by Samuel W. Tator, Federal Milk Market Administrator, who also stated that the flow of milk from producers continued to lag behind that of the same month a year ago.

Daily sales during February exceeded the previous record by 3 per cent, and were 18.2 per cent above February, 1942, Mr. Tator said. The previous sales record was set last November. However, receipts ran 2.5 per cent below those of February, 1942, he added.

New Hampshire Milk

In order to prevent diversion of milk supplies from New Hampshire to Massachusetts markets, fluid milk ceiling prices in New Hampshire have been increased an average of about a half cent a quart at both retail and producers levels with the approval of the Office of Price Administration.

Diversion of milk essential to New Hampshire was threatened, according to the OPA, when the U. S. Department of Agriculture ordered an increase of 23 cents per hundredweight in the prices to be paid for fluid milk to farmers supplying the Boston and Lowell-Lawrence markets. That increase, which amounted to approximately a half-cent a quart, was effective March 15.

The New Hampshire Milk Control Board has adjusted its price orders to agree with the new milk prices approved by the OPA. The two agencies worked together in establishing the new prices as a means of preventing, at least, further diversion of New Hampshire milk supply. For the first time, the new order permits a boost of one cent a bottle for pints and half pints of milk sold in hotels, restaurants, and other eating places.

Maine Milk

The Maine OPA yesterday granted milk-price increases to both dealers and producers throughout most of the State. The price increase, averaging a half-cent to a cent in most areas, will become effective immediately, according to Prescott H. Vose, Acting Maine OPA Director.

Top retail price increase was in the war-industry areas along the coast, from Kittery to Bath, where a 1½-cent-a-quart price was granted. This represents a half-cent increase in the Portland area. Mr. Vose said that the new prices would equalize price levels in line with those of Massachusetts, and assure an adequate supply of milk to all Maine communities.

New England Cream

In Washington yesterday, New England Republican members of the House protested the re-establishing of diversion payments to New York handlers on milk sold as cream in New England. The 22 Republicans, in a letter to Department of Agriculture officials, said that they joined the New England Milk Producers Association in registering "our vigorous opposition" to the plan.

"Any action to re-establish these diversion payments would lower the price of milk in the New England and New York areas," the letter read. "If these payments are made it would give the New York handlers a discriminatory advantage on the sale of cream in the New England markets."

Advantageous Buys

Massachusetts housewives will be apprised of "advantageous buys" in perishable food supplies by means of spot radio programs during the next year, according to Powell Cabot, Chairman of the State Development and Industrial Commission. He told the Legislative Ways and Means Committee that the Commission plans to spend $6,000 on radio advertising to inform housewives when surplus vegetables were glutting the market.

Courses in Poultry

Twenty Massachusetts men, financed by the Farm Security Administration, are now learning the fine points of poultry and dairy production in short Victory Courses, which got under way at the Massachusetts State College in Amherst this week.

The courses, which will last for two weeks, are designed to train men to help relief farm labor shortages. Students selected must agree to spend at least three months on certified farms on completion of their training.

Phones Subject To Grading Change

Telephones installed or reconnected after April 15 will be subject to change in grade of service or cancellation, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company announced today. This temporary status also applies to some installations made during recent months.

Service would be curtailed or discontinued only as a last resort, however, when necessary to retrieve facilities required for persons engaged in direct defense or charged with responsibility for welfare, security and public health, a company spokesman said.

The conservation order, a War Production Board directive, limits additions of telephone equipment to that needed for the maintenance of exisiting service or an essential new service. These include public tlephones and phones for food producers.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

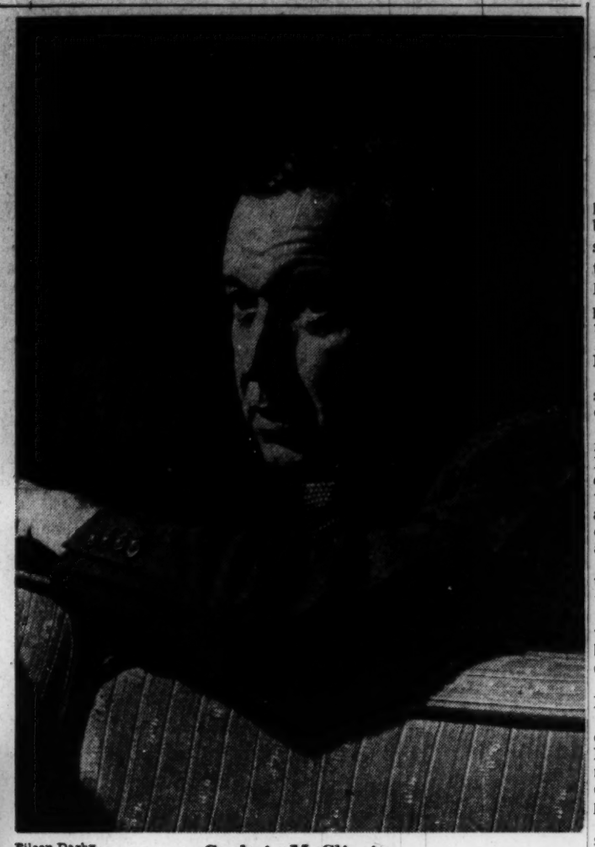
Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1, totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 31
2,000 gallons	1700½
1,500 gallons	1290¾
1,000 gallons	860
500 gallons	430

Art, Stage, and Screen — Concerts in Prospect

Adolf Busch

Who with Rudolf Serkin will give another recital in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, April 11.



Eileen Darby

Guthrie McClintic

The director of Chekhov's "Three Sisters," which comes to the Shubert Monday, is marking his twenty-first year as a director and producer.

Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Hara

In "The Immortal Sergeant," continuing at the Keith Memorial.

St. Botolph Club Exhibit

At the St. Botolph Club, 115 Commonwealth Avenue, there is to be on exhibition through April 9 a display of lithographs, etchings, and drawings by new and old masters.

Bostonians show a partiality to graphic arts, as performers and collectors. There are many excellent engravers and etchers in our midst and their handiwork is notable for high standards of craftsmanship and for indifference to cursory fashions. The exhibition at the St. Botolph Club shows a preference among our draughtsmen for architecture and a willingness to put most diligent care into depicting great monuments in detail.

Among prints exhibiting superior skill are those by Frederick G. Hall, John Taylor Arms, and Samuel Chamberlain, William Heintzelman reveals another aptitude in his sympathetic characterizations wrought on the etched plate.

There are prints and drawings by Englishmen, Muirhead Bone, D. Y. Cameron, and James McBey. Items of interest are by Winslow Homer, Frederick Wallace, J. D. Barney, Paul Cadmus. Eminent names like Delacroix, Degas, Gainsborough and Augustus John appear on the list of exhibits in black and white.

D. A.

Films at South Station

Short features on the program at the South Station Theater starting Friday will include the following: "Boomtown, D. C.," describing wartime Washington; "Brief Interval"; "Horses, Horses, Horses"; Popular Science film; "Land of Orizaba"; "Double Up," a Leon Carroll comedy; "T Bone for Two"; "Hop and Go"; and newsreels.

Third Week at Copley

Production of "The Ghost Train" at the Copley has been postponed for a week and a third week has been scheduled for "Yes, My Darling Daughter," starting Tuesday. "The Ghost Train" is to open Tuesday, April 13.

Museum Choral Concert

The annual free concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be given Wednesday evening, April 7, at 8:15, G. Wallace Woodworth conducting. The program includes "Let us now praise famous men," by Vaughan Williams; "Miserere" (Psalm LI), by Allegri; "From the Realm of Souls Departed," from "Orpheus," by Gluck; two songs by Bartok; "O Gladsome Light," by Kastalsky; the final chorus from "King David," by Honegger, and the second part of Brahms' German Requiem.

China Relief Exhibition

An exhibition of Chinese paintings by Mme. Yee Ping Shen Hsú and Prof. Chang Shu Chi comes on Tuesday, April 20, from the Ferargil Galleries in New York to the China Center of the United China Relief at 367 Boylston Street, Boston.

Chairman of the exhibition, which will be on view for two weeks in Boston, is Mrs. Richard B. Hobart of Brookline, head of the educational committee of the Women's Division of the United China Relief. One-half of the proceeds from the sale of any of the paintings will be given for the relief of the Chinese people.

McClintic 21 Years Director

Guthrie McClintic with the current season is marking his twenty-first year as a director and producer in the theater. His first production, A. A. Milne's "The Dover Road," reached the stage the night before Christmas Eve in 1921. Since then, 72 plays have come to the boards under his directorial hand. For his wife, Katharine Cornell, he has directed the production of Chekhov's comedy, "The Three Sisters," which is coming to the Shubert Theater on April 5 for a two weeks engagement.

Mr. McClintic has had a three-fold career. Twenty-six plays were staged by him for other managers. Thirty-three were his own productions. "The Three Sisters" marks the thirteenth of the plays he has directed for Miss Cornell. The consistent high quality of the scripts which he has directed indicates his theatrical judgment.

Mr. McClintic has been one of those instrumental in revitalizing Shakespeare on Broadway. Not since John Barrymore was Hamlet and Jane Cowl Juliet, for 12 years, to be precise, had a Shakespearean play reached the box office peaks achieved by Mr. McClintic and Miss Cornell with their production of "Romeo and Juliet." It was shown all over the country, broke many records on tour, and introduced Maurice Evans and Ralph Richardson to American audiences.

Mr. McClintic was successful again with Shakespeare when he brought John Gielgud from England for "Hamlet." The box office grosses of this production remain theatrical history.

This season, he has undertaken another classic, "The Three Sisters" of Anton Chekhov. A McClintic production earlier this season touring the country with Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith was "Spring Again."

Mr. McClintic has in his wife's company for "The Three Sisters" such players as Judith Anderson, Edmund Gwenn, Ruth Gordon, Dennis King, Gertrude Musgrove, and Alexander Knox.

Goldovsky Program

The Chopin program which Boris Goldovsky will present with comments at the extra Symphony Luncheon at 12:15 p. m. tomorrow in the Oval Room of The Copley Plaza follows: Ballade in G minor, op. 23; Two Preludes from opus 28; Fantasy in F minor, op. 49; Two Etudes, A flat major and F minor; Mazurka in C major, op. 24, No. 2; Impromptu No. 1 in A flat, op. 29; Polonaise in E flat minor, op. 26, No. 2; Waltz in E minor; Scherzo in B flat minor, op. 31; Nocturne in F sharp, op. 15, No. 2; Tarantella in A flat, op. 43. The program will begin at 1:15.

Bellamy to Aid WAACS

Ralph Bellamy, of "Tomorrow the World," at the Wilbur, will aid the U. S. Army WAAC Caravan Recruiting drive. On Monday Mr. Bellamy will be at English High School in Lynn at 5 p. m. On Tuesday he will journey to Quincy, and on Wednesday he will visit Brockton in the interest of the WAACS.

Rachmaninoff To Be Honored By Symphony

The program of the Boston Symphony concerts of next week has been changed to enable Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra to pay tribute to the memory of Sergei Rachmaninoff, whose Second Symphony, in E minor, will be substituted for the D'Indy Symphony for Orchestra and Piano on a French Mountain Air.

The symphony will occupy the second half of the program, which otherwise will be as announced: two Bach Preludes as arranged for string orchestra by Pick-Mangiagalli; Mozart's Piano Concerto in E flat major (K. 271) with Emma Boynet as soloist, and a repetition of Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait," with Will Geer again as speaker.

The Bach Preludes are those to the Organ Fugue in D minor and to the E major Partita for violin unaccompanied. The concerto, written when Mozart was 21, will be heard for the first time at these concerts.

At the concert in Carnegie Hall, New York, tonight, and at that in the Metropolitan Theater, Providence, next Tuesday evening, Dr. Koussevitzky will play Rachmaninoff's symphonic poem, "The Isle of the Dead," to honor its composer's memory.

At both these concerts Dr. Koussevitzky will also offer Handel's Concerto Grosso in D minor, op. 6, no. 10, and "A Lincoln Portrait." In New York the concert will conclude with Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony, and in Providence with the Sibelius Second.

* * *

Pension Fund Soloists

The soloists in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, to be presented at the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Pension Fund concert in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, April 25, will be Irma Gonzales, soprano, Anna Kaskas, contralto, Kurt Baum, tenor, and Julius Huehn, bass. The Harvard and Radcliffe choruses will assist. The concert will open with the "Leonore" Overture No. 3.

* * *

Monday-Tuesday Program

The program for the final concerts in the Boston Symphony Orchestra's supplementary series, to be given Monday evening, April 12, and Tuesday afternoon, April 13, in Symphony Hall, will consist of Dubensky's Theme with Variations, Debussy's Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun," the Second "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite of Ravel, and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct.

* * *

'Celebrity' Pianists

Rachmaninoff will not be replaced in the Aaron Richmond Celebrity Series next season. Pianists to appear in the series are José Iturbi, Rudolf Serkin, Claudio Arrau, and Vronsky & Babin.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vinton Freedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30

Wilbur—"Tomorrow the World," by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau. Presented by Theron Bamberger. Starring Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Copley—"Yes, My Darling Daughter," by Mark Reed. Starring Luella Gear and Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Copley Plaza, Oval Room—Recital by Boris Goldovsky. 12:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 2:45, 5:55, 9:10. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1:20, 4:30, 7:40.

Exeter—"The Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 3:30, 6:30, 9:25.

Fenway—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel and Diana Lynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:20.

Kenmore—"That Night in Rio," Don Ameche, Alice Fay. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard, Robert Montgomery. 1:10, 4:30, 7:50.

Keith Memorial—"How's About It?" Andrew Sisters. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:10, 10.

Metropolitan—"Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Ann Shirley, Raymond Walburn. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20.

Modern—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9. "At the Front," 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Normandie—"Queen of Broadway," Rochelle Hudson, Buster Crabbe. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. "Beast of Berlin," 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10.

Old South Newsreel—"One Day in Moscow," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "First Aid," "Wacky Wabbit," "In the Circus," "Kaltenborn and the latest news." Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:10, 10:10. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 9:30 a. m., 12:12, 3:20, 6:08, 9.

Paramount—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel, Diana Lynn. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Frances Gifford. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:20.

Scollay—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:40, 9. "At the Front in North Africa." 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Keep 'Em Sailing," "Little Tales of Freedom," "Screen Snapshots No. 4," "Dizzy Detectives," "Winter Paradise," "Army Air Force Band," "Vanishing Privets," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Moscow," "Old Time Hollywood," cartoons, a novelet and other shorts. 30 minutes of the latest news. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Underground," Jeffrey Lynn, Philip Dorn. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "One Dangerous Night," Warren Williams. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—"Life with Caroline," 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5:04, 8:20. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:35.

Uptown—"Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. 1:35, 5, 8:20. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 2:40, 6:05, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. Claire Trevor. 1:45, 8. **Allston**: "Hidden Hand," C. Stevens, E. Fraser. "Idaho," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. "World at War."

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt.

Coolidge Corner: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "At the Front."

Cleveland Circle: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers. 2, 8.

University: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. 1:45 4:55, 8:05. "Strictly in the Groove," Ozzie Nelson. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Man's World," M. Chapman, W. Wright. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee.

Codman Square: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 8.

Uphams Corner: "Brooklyn Orchid." 1:25, 3:45, 6:10, 8:35. "Wake Island." 12, 2:20, 4:40, 7:10, 9:30.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 3:10, 9. "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids. 2, 7:40.

Park: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "The Voice of Terror."

HDYE PARK—Fairmount: "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Preddy Mercer. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Strictly in the Groove" Leon Errol. Mary Healy. 1:54, 5:04, 8:14. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 3:04, 6:14, 9:24.

Mystic: "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers, Patrick Brooks. 2:25, 8:30. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 3:40, 7, 9:45.

Orpheum: "Danger in the Pacific," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo. 2:05, 7, 10. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 3:10, 8:20.

Strand: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolly. 3:20, 8:35. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney. 2:15, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor.

Fellsway: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Charles Laughton. "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold.

NATICK—Colonial: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy, E. Ankers. "The Hidden Hand," Craigg Stevens. 2, 8.

Strand: "Commandos Strike," Paul Muni, Anna Lee. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Night Monster," Bela Lugosi, Irene Hervey.

Strand: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Flying with Music," M. Woodworth, William Gargan. 2, 8.

Capitol: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:08, 7:53. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. "Tomorrow We Live," Jean Parker, Ricardo Cortez.

Coolidge: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "That Other Woman," James Ellison.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne, Randolph Scott. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. 2:40, 8. "The Great Impersonation," 4, 9:15.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson. 1:45, 7:45.

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That Other Woman

World Banking Compact Of Allied Nations Planned

Continued from Page 1

Bank for International Settlements which was set up in Basel, Switz., in the 30's primarily to cope with the reparations problem.

It would underwrite investment, would aid the development of the national resources and industrial productivity of so-called backward peoples, and facilitate the refinancing of world trade on an international basis.

The United States is intent upon accomplishing an international stabilization of currency in relation to gold, and assurances have been received that Britain is prepared to go along as long as gold is used to promote, not to dislocate, international trade.

The policies which have been evolved in Washington and London have not been adopted officially, but the preliminary discussions have assured agreement when the later stages of the negotiations are reached. It is believed that they will provide an acceptable basis for a general agreement among the United Nations.

Basis of Collaboration

United States officials are convinced that economic collaboration between the United States and Great Britain will provide the essential basis for economic collaboration between the other United Nations and will make possible an ordered economic world after the war.

This view is strongly stressed by Herbert Feis, adviser on international economic affairs in the Department of State, who holds that when the Anglo-American part of the economic puzzle is put together, much of the rest will fall into place. He cites four reasons to support his judgment that Anglo-American co-operation is paramount. They are:

"1. The commercial and financial activity of the United States and of the countries of the British Commonwealth and Empire have been and will be a great part of the total of world activity. The policies they pursue will greatly affect the policies and fortunes of all countries.

"2. The hopes of a large part of the world for securing capital and consumer goods to meet pressing deficits in the immediate postwar period will be largely centered on them.

"3. Their territories contain a large part of the raw-material resources of the world and their citizens also share in the ownership or direction of many resources situated outside their own territories.

"4. They both are certain to engage vigorously in undertakings that by their nature are worldwide in compass — particularly shipping, civil aviation, telephonic and radio communication, and the production and distribution of petroleum. In these fields, the interests and activities of the two nations will come into direct confrontation at many points.

"For these reasons, if the United States and the British nations can satisfactorily adjust their relations, and if they can work together to create and support international economic organizations, an orderly basis will be provided for economic transactions throughout much of the world. If they cannot do so, international economic relations will remain uncertain and turbulent."

Mr. Feis advances this view unofficially—but certainly authoritatively—in a well-timed article in the current issue of Foreign Affairs Quarterly, and as the formal Allied conference is about to begin, he significantly emphasizes that the disposition of monetary and financial questions is indispensable to the rebuilding of sound trade relations.

Rate of Exchange

He points out that the issue of the rate of exchange between the dollar and the pound sterling will be in the forefront and he is confident that there will be no great difficulty in reaching an accord on the dollar-sterling rate and in assuring its stability.

"The view has established itself in both countries," he says, "that depreciation of the exchange value of a nation's currency is a poor remedy for economic difficulties; and the view that currency depreciation is a satisfactory means of gaining competitive advantage now meets with scanty favor. In fact, it is probable that a dominant aim in almost all countries after the war will be to try to maintain the relative exchange values of currencies in face of the possible threat of vast increases in currency issues and banking assets.

"The firm establishment of a stable pound-dollar rate would have a generally beneficial influence. For extremely unsettled economic conditions in many other countries, particularly those of Continental Europe, may necessitate a trial period before stabilization of their currencies can be undertaken. That period would almost certainly be lengthened if the pound-dollar relationship was fluctuating. Further, an established pound-dollar relationship would facilitate the early lessening of exchange controls.

"The development of international arrangements so that countries may aid each other in maintaining stable currency relations is widely favored."

House Is Still Suspicious Of Sabotage Bill

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—With an uncertain fate awaiting it, a "death penalty" anti-sabotage bill confronted a generally suspicious House again today for the third time in less than two weeks.

A full day of debate last week and another yesterday resulted in adoption of a solitary amendment and developed a running debate between the veteran Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas and freshmen Representative Will Rogers, Jr., (D) of California.

Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the Judiciary Committee which recommended passage of the bill at the request of the Justice Department was not certain the measure would be brought up again today, but Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Majority Leader, said it would be a War Department civil functions appropriation bill is disposed of without too much argument.

"In all my long years in the House," commented Mr. Sumners, "I have never seen a bill to which there was as little objection, but around which there centered so much suspicion."

His reference, he said, was to fears expressed by many members that the broad legislation would enable the Department to "persecute" innocent citizens, newspapers or even members of Congress. To suspect the Justice Department of any such intentions, the Texan said, "is very bad."

Mr. Sumners insisted that the bill was designed to do only what it purports to do—provide stiff penalties, up to the capital penalty, for persons who commit hostile acts in wartime for the purpose of aiding an enemy nation.

The only progress made on the bill to date was inclusion of an amendment requiring proof that commission of any of the proscribed acts was "wilfull." Pending amendments would specifically exempt newspapers from prosecution under the measure.

The encounter between Mr. Dies and Mr. Rogers grew out of a statement by Mr. Dies that the son of the late humorist had been declaring on the radio that Mr. Dies was "the most widely quoted American in Axis countries.

Mr. Rogers leaped up and said the information had been obtained from the Federal Communications Commission, which intercepts foreign broadcasts. Later he sought unsuccessfully to insert in the record a letter from James L. Fly, F. C. C. Chairman, to back up the statement.

Truman Sleuths Look For Excess U. S. Food

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, of the Senate War Investigating Committee, said last night that committee investigators were checking to determine whether the Army, Navy and Lend-Lease Administration held any excess quantities of food and other supplies.

Beyond saying that the investigators were "looking into the matter," he did not elaborate. There were no plans for immediate public hearings and apparently the investigation was similar to a number now under way by the Committee.

Earlier, it was disclosed the Army this week returned to the food administrator 12,000,000 cases of canned fruits and vegetables. In addition, the food administration has 2,000,000 cans left over from purchases for lend-lease.

Rickenbacker Assailed

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1 (AP)—Albert W. Gossett, President of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, said Federation officers and delegates adopted resolutions at a meeting last night asking for a congressional investigation of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's attack on some phases of organized labor.

Cleveland Leader

NBC

Erich Leinsdorf

Succeeds Artur Rodzinski as conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra.

Leinsdorf Cleveland Conductor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1 (AP)—Erich Leinsdorf of the Metropolitan Opera Company last night was named conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra.

Thomas Sidlo, President of the Musical Arts Association, which operates the orchestra, announced the selection of the musician for a three-year period to succeed Artur Rodzinski, who becomes director of the New York Philharmonic next season.

A native of Vienna, Austria, where he was graduated from the Staats Akademie, Mr. Leinsdorf became assistant to Bruno Walter at the Salzburg festivals in 1934. In 1937 he was appointed assistant to the late Artur Bodansky at the Metropolitan, for whom he has conducted German operas in recent years. He is an American citizen, married, and the father of a son.

Notified of his selection, Mr. Leinsdorf, in Chicago directing Tristan and Isolde for the Metropolitan, accepted, saying: "I am entirely delighted."

Alaska Farm Project Is Becoming Solvent

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, April 1 (AP) — The Government-sponsored Mantanuska Valley farm project, which had only five per cent of its colonists in good standing three years ago, rapidly is becoming solvent, Dr. H. C. Hansen, director of the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, reports.

More than 60 per cent of the colonists now are in good standing financially and making adequate payment of their indebtedness while expanding their production to meet the greatly increased wartime needs of the community, he said in an interview yesterday.

Court actions will be instituted to remove the non-producers and to recover title to abandoned lands so they can be assigned to new farmers, now on waiting lists.

Marine Ace Returning After Bagging 26 Planes

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Capt. Joseph J. Foss, Marine Corps fighter pilot who destroyed 26 Japanese planes in three months of fighting in the Solomon Islands, is coming home for a rest. The Navy said that Captain Foss would arrive in Washington on April 15. Captain Foss, whose bag of enemy planes duplicates Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's World War I record, lives near Sioux Falls, S. D. The Marine ace arrived on Guadalcanal Oct. 9 and four days later shot down his first plane. In the succeeding three months he destroyed 25 others—five of them in one day, Oct. 25.

Drive Against Fourth Term Shows Gains

Continued from Page 1

velt will probably be re-nominated, and may be re-elected. If the war has ended the situation may be entirely different. Few observers want to commit themselves on election chances one way or another, so far ahead. Never were there so many uncertainties.

That brings us down to the "anti-fourth term" constitutional drive now going on in the respective states. It has made considerable headway and has reached a point where its political implications must be considered.

The move is being pressed by anti-Roosevelt forces. In effect, its ostensible motive is to enact a Constitutional Amendment, between now and next election, forbidding a President from serving longer than two terms.

It is not believed that most advocates of the plan, so far, expect the specific goal to be accomplished. However, it serves as a focus for anti-Democratic and particularly anti-Roosevelt feeling and, as such, is making considerable headway.

Initiative by Legislatures

The proposed method for amending the Constitution is one that has never been used successfully in the past. This is the method by which two-thirds of the state legislatures [32] may initiate a proposed amendment, whereupon under Article V, Congress would be required to present the issue of the two-term limitation to the country.

The Article V provision requires Congress, on application of two-thirds of the state legislatures to "call a convention for proposing amendments." When these amendments have, in turn, been adopted by "the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions" in the same number of states, they take effect.

Most Washington observers see little possibility of such a procedure ever taking effect. One curiosity of the situation might be that if the proposed constitutional "convention" were summoned, it might recommend all sorts of changes in the Constitution. But this does not detract from the political effectiveness of the present anti-Roosevelt drive.

Action in Four States

To date, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Indiana, where state legislatures are under Republican control, have passed the memorial to Congress, and a vote is imminent in Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin and other states. Maryland, where Democrats control the Senate, has pigeonholed the resolution.

A feature is the opportunity this gives conservative Democrats in the South, who have been among Mr. Roosevelt's strongest opponents in Congress, to express themselves against his candidacy on grounds that do not attack him either personally or by name.

Just how far the two-term drive will get in the South is a debatable question. Some leaders argue that it will receive indorsement in a number of Democratic state legislatures; others take a sharply divergent view. Southern attacks on the New Deal have been frequently heard recently and this may be a test case to show if they have legislative support.

Vocational Schools Train 5,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Public vocational schools and the National Youth Administration trained more than 5,000,000 men and women for war production jobs through last Jan. 31, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission head, said today.

Only 60,000 persons were trained for war industry during the last war by the vocational schools, Mr. McNutt said, and 235,000 are now being trained each month in 2,500 public vocational schools and in NYA shops. The training is free.

Mr. McNutt reported that the vocational schools trained 4,185,388 and the NYA 1,100,000 between June 30, 1940, and Jan. 31, 1943.

Birnie Is New Editor Of Woman's Home Companion

NEW YORK, Apil 1 (AP)—William A. H. Birnie has been appointed editor of the Woman's Home Companion, succeeding Miss Willa Roberts, who will devotte full time to her writing, the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company announced here. Both live in Manhattan.

Mr. Birnie has been managing editor of the magazine and was assistant editor of the American Magazine. A graduate of Williams College, he formerly worked for the Berkshire Evening Eagle, Pittsfield, Mass., and the New York World-Telegram.

Shakeup Clears French Political Mist

Continued from Page 1

Bergeret wanted to see me," he said. "But at the office to which I was taken, I found myself with pistols jammed into my back by members of the Garde Mobile who informed me I was under arrest.

"I remonstrated vigorously with them and reminded them that I was Director of Police in the Sûreté Générale. This had no effect at all, and they gloated over my discomfiture and left me with hands manacled behind my back under armed guard. The contents of my pockets were all removed."

Aided Allies

The explanation behind all this is that M. Muscatelli did his best to assist the United Nations before, during, and after the November landings. One of his moves as Chief of the Civilian Police—the Garde Mobile is under military orders—was to rusticate in interior districts all his police officers in Algiers whom he knew had pro-Axis sympathies. Later, some of them and others of similar sentiments were brought back by Jean Rigault, then Secretary of the Interior in control of the police, the secret police, propaganda, censorship, and various other increasingly significant aspects of the Administration here.

As director of the Sûreté Générale, M. Muscatelli is a man who knows most about the background of all personalities on and behind the North African scene. To pro-Vichy and pro-Axis characters, he was "the man who knew too much."

And now he carries that knowledge into an office where he can hope to use it to Allied advantage, and what he considers the best service of both French Africa and France. His great desire is to see greater representation of liberal thought in administrative affairs here.

Laval Nominee

M. Muscatelli's predecessor as Prefect of Algiers, Emmanuel Temple, now occupies a position of inspection—not control—as Inspector General of Administration in Algeria. M. Temple was formerly on as good social terms with the personnel of the Axis Armistice Commissions here as he is now with the Allied officers. As Prefect, he was the personal nominee and stout henchman of Pierre Laval.

Other appointments announced March 29 are of M. Guidici as Subprefect of Tizi-Ouzou in place of M. Kerdavid, who has been called to the colors, and of M. Permasse as subprefect of Meadea in succession to M. Michel, also mobilized. The former relinquishes office as "Administrateur Principale" of the civilian services of Algiers, the latter that of "Administrateur en Chef" of the same services.

These changes are approved by the same people who are so pleased to see M. Muscatelli installed as Prefect of Algiers.

Hailed by Democrats

M. Muscatelli's installation is hailed by Democrats here as the first really important constructive move in the way of administrative adjustment since the progressive clearing out of the "Big Three," whose continued influence in high offices was viewed with the deepest suspicion in anti-Collaborationist and anti-Vichy circles. They are Lemaigre Dubreuil, until last week General Giraud's Delegate General for Inter-Allied Affairs; Jean Rigault, Secretary of the Interior until a fortnight ago, and General Bergeret, General Giraud's Secretary General for Civilian Affairs, whose resignation was announced at the same time as M. Rigault's.

Some misgivings are felt, however, by General Bergeret's appointment announced March 29 as Commander of the French Air Force in West Africa, an increasingly important rearward base for the Allies. General Bergeret, who signed the Armistice with the Germans on behalf of the French Air Force, has the reputtion of being a Royalist, Collaborationist, and Vichy man and generally the wrong sort of person to be in a controlling position in French West Africa at this critical time.

Now he is shifted from the center of administrative affairs and is associated with the Governor General of West Africa, Paul Boisson, who long has been regarded as essentially pro-Boisson. The territory he administers was the scene of de Gaullist executions and imprisonments after General de Gaulle's unsuccessful attempt to land at Dakar. It also was where de Gaullist and Spanish Republican prisoners were forced to work on the transdesert railway, construction of which was supervised by German technicians.

Abadie Replaces Rigault

M. Rigault's place as Secretary for the Interior of Algeria is taken by Dr. Jules Abadie of Oran, a distinguished member of the medical profession here whose political tendencies are described as "very liberal."

General Bergeret had been replaced as General Giraud's Secretary General for Civilian Affairs by M. Couve de Murvillean, an "unknown character" on the North African scene. Successor to M. Dubreuil has not yet been appointed.

Improvement in political atmosphere since departure of Messrs. Dubreuil, Rigault, and General Bergeret can be judged from a brief consideration of their background as outlined to me by democrats who have deeply distrusted them as holders of important posts under General Giraud.

Led Attack on Chamber

M. Dubreuil, who was the General's chief adviser on inter-Allied matters, is described as a Royalist and former President of the Ligue des Contribuables, members of which he led personally Feb. 6, 1934, in an attack on the Chamber of Deputies. This marked the beginning of French Fascist attempts to overthrow the French Republic. Later he tried to make the Ligue strike against payment of taxes in order to disorganize the Republican regime.

He is Director of the Lesieur Company, concerned with the exploitation of vegetable oils and allied thereby with French high-finance corporations linked to the Ansaldo of Italy and "Göring of Germany trusts.

Elimination of MM. Bergeret, Debreuil, and Rigault from centers of administrative control in Algiers prior to General Catroux' visit in advance of General de Gaulle and the subsequent appointments detailed above have gone a long way toward reassuring Liberal elements here.

Others Still on Scene

There still are several notable characters whom the Liberals say ought to quit the scene with Messrs. Debreuil, Rigault, and Bergeret and they specify in particular Gen. Alphonse Juin, Commander in Chief of the French Land Forces; Admiral Michelier, Naval Commander; Gen. Auguste Noguès, Resident General of Morocco; General Mendigal, Chief of the French Air Force; M. Boisson, Governor General of West Africa; General Prioux, Chief of General Giraud's Military Staff, and General Koelb, commanding the French in the line.

Liberals and Socialists here note with satisfaction every adjustment of the Administration that tends to assure them that power is passing out of Monarchist hands. They have been convinced all along that it was intended that M. le Comte de Paris, claimant to the French Throne, should assume control of civil affairs at the same time General Giraud took over the military command. They believe the scheme was upset only through the presence of Admiral Darlan on a visit to his son here and they have no doubt Admiral Darlan's assassination was the work of Royalists.

General Giraud has gone on public record here as holding the same sentiments as General de Gaulle and André Philip, namely, that the French Republic must be preserved, and has proclaimed himself personal guarantor of future political freedom in France during the period when the nation decides its first postwar government.

Vichy Decrees Annulled

Vichy decrees since June 22, 1940—except the one that deprived native Jews of citizenship rights—have been revoked. Discrimination against European Jews has been declared at an end. Changes have been made in the Administration which lessen the apprehension of people not of the Right Wing, though they have caused grave concern among Right Wingers, especially those in the French Army here. A welcome appointment has been that of Gen. René Chambe, an old friend of General Giraud, as Chief of French Information and Propaganda Services.

Culmination of these satisfactory trends to date is the presence here now of General Catroux, fresh from developing machinery for imperial political determination within Syria—a task interrupted by renewal of the German threat in that quarter when the Germans arrived at the gates of Alexandria. His arrival and welcome and his close personal friendship with General Giraud have been played up strongly by the press.

At a conference with war correspondents here, General Catroux emphasized his confidence that differences between Frenchmen will be fully and satisfactorily solved. He said he expects General de Gaulle to arrive here himself within the next two or three weeks.

Catroux Says Unity Of French Nearer

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, April 1

Gen. Georges Catroux, emissary of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in his negotiations with Gen. Henri Giraud, told a press conference that unification negotiations were progressing, and that he hoped to announce achievement of the desired goal shortly, though he might have to return to London first for conferences with General de Gaulle.

French National Committee headquarters in London said that General de Gaulle "earnestly desires to leave immediately" for Algiers to confer with General Giraud.

Meanwhile, he reported the de Gaulists intended to set up a headquarters in Algiers "until such time as union makes that unnecessary."

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'Rip-Roaring Economy' U. S. Need After the War

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1 — More than 500 of the leading businessmen of this community applauded lustily as Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Automobile Corporation, pointedly challenged them to help plan and prepare for action the vast system of peacetime industrial production he declared is necessary if the United States is to remain "free" after the war.

Within two years after the end of the war, Mr. Hoffman, National Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, told members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, business and industry must stabilize the nation's greatly expanded operations at a point which will produce $140,000,000,000 annually in goods and services, and provide productive employment for 56,000,000 persons. This in comparison with $100,000,000,000 and 46,000,000 persons in the last peacetime year, 1940, the employment figures in both instances not including persons in the armed forces.

View of Future

"Rip-roaring economy" planned boldly and intelligently, and carried forward boldly, not by big business as such, but by millions of smaller businessmen inspired by the necessities of the situation and willing to run the risks involved: this is the background of Mr. Hoffman's view of the future.

Price control, rationing, what to do with defense plants—these and other vital questions growing naturally out of the wartime economy must be answered fully not only by business and industry but by labor and the farmers of America. "And if we don't supply the answers to these and other questions, if we don't provide employment for all who need employment," said Mr. Hoffman, "some Huey Long will come along and make not kings but slaves of us all."

The minimum requirements of the peace to come, Mr. Hoffman said, is that all citizens continue to have the protection of the Bill of Rights. "We will lose the peace," he asserted, "if our free society is replaced with regimented society—and to much unemployment would bring about that regimentation. Unemployment paced the way for Mussolini and Hitler."

Greatest Danger

Economic pressure rather than active plotters against the American form of government were pointed to as the greatest danger. The greatest danger of all was seen as the unwanted idleness of millions of people.

Pronouncing desirable a certain amount of government employment on necessary projects, Mr. Hoffman stated the belief that too much government employment for too long a time would hold the danger potentials of mass unemployment, in that prolonged government employment would lead toward regimentation and away from freedom.

"We of the Committee for Economic Development do not believe that the American people ever again will stand for mass unemployment," said Mr. Hoffman. "If we are to find employment for the 56,000,000 persons we think must be given private employment we must produce $140,000,000,000 annually in goods and services. That is, if these millions are to have the right kind of jobs, the jobs they should have. And any businessman who thinks we can sit by and merely hope that these things will come to pass is much more of an optimist than I."

Independence

The Committee for Economic Development, which grew out of a meeting called by Secretary Jesse Jones of the United States Department of Commerce, has no official connection with the Department nor with the United States Chamber of Commerce nor any other business group, although it has their blessing. It is self financed and responsible, Mr. Hoffman said, only to the people of the United States. Its members feel that independence is vital to the success of their project.

The work the Committee has set for itself is divided into two sections, (1) the field of development, to assist enterprisers in planning their part of the colossal national production project and, (2) the field of research, to chart and then to help create a better environment for expanding enterprise in the postwar period.

The committee is reaching out now into all areas of the nation, Mr. Hoffman said. Its plans are based on the knowledge that in the postwar period a demand for goods and services such as no nation has ever experienced, will be paralleled by unheard-of savings among the masses of the people of this nation, and vast needs among the peoples of the world.

"We believe we can reach the goal of the figures cited in two years after the war ends," Mr. Hoffman said. "There is danger ahead both from visionaries and from those who lack vision. The problem is yours and yours and yours; it is not the problem of any group of men in business or in government."

Postwar regimentation of workers and of business could only gain a start, Mr. Hoffman said, "because of the default of good citizens like I am facing here today. And the most we can do to prevent that start is the very least any individual dares do."

Woman's Place Is in the Home—Or Anywhere

Associated Press

'I've Been Working on the Railroad'

These husky girls could sing that in all sincerity, according to the information that comes with this picture, because they are doing that very thing out in California where this section crew was recruited by Blanche Tuttle, the tall girl in dark, to work on the Southern Pacific Railroad at Watsonville, California. Mrs. Tuttle, who went from Arkansas to California to join her husband who is in the Army, is now Foreman of the rather large section crew. Mere man in the background is probably wondering "What next?"

To Motorists Who Are Stuck: Where to Stick the Stickers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 1 — It is no joke, this covering of the windshield by official stickers—licenses, inspection certificates, A, B, and C classifications, and so on. The National Safety Council is concerned about giving the driver a peek hole on the road ahead. Since it believes the important thing is to get the driver to and from his job without mishaps, it is offering suggestions for placing the stickers.

Its Committee on Special Enforcement Problems has made a study of the windshield problem and offers recommendations for solving it. The Committee is made up of practical traffic officials, with Don F. Stiver, Superintendent of Indiana State Police, as Chairman, and it goes only into the realm of possibilities.

First, says the Committee, use the space at the top center of the windshield, directly in front of the rear-view mirror, for your Federal Vehicle Use Stamp. This space already is covered and might just as well be used for a sticker. One other small sticker can be placed in an adjoining position, so the Committee suggests placing there your identification pass for Army bases, Navy yards, war plants, etc., if you have one.

The next spot on the windshield to use is the lower right hand corner. This, says the Committee, is a good place to attach local license stickers and vehicle-inspection certificates. Start at the right and work toward the left, the Committee advises.

Those A, B, and C cards don't need to go on the front windshield, the Committee reminds the driving public. A good place for them is on the left rear side window where the filling station attendant can see them readily. Trucks which have no side windows can put their stamps on the left rear window of the cab.

The Committee has a final suggestion. Don't put on any stickers not required by law. The "Visiting Niagara Falls" type is definitely out, and expressions of patriotism and support of the war effort, however worthy, are considered out of place on the windshield and rear window.

Signal Corps Device Hard Fount to Tap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Simple enough to be set up quickly on the war front, complicated enough to make it hard for the enemy to tap, is a development in multiple communication now being used by the signal Corps.

Called "Spiral-4," the new communication circuit, which was developed in peacetime by the Western Electric Company and the Bell Telephone Laboratories, embodies the "carrier" principle of transmission and embraces both telephone and telegraph circuits.

Through the use of "Spiral-4" distances up to 150 miles may be spanned quickly, according to Western Electric. The system provides three telephone and four telegraph circuits over a single rubber-covered cable about the thickness of a fat lead pencil. The cable contains four spiraling wires, hence, its name.

To facilitate quick assembly the cable is manufactured in quarter-mile lengths, the ends of which are fitted with weather-proof connectors. Each length may be snapped to a companion section as rapidly as the cable can be laid from a moving Army truck. Intermediate amplifiers are spaced along the cable to compensate for current losses.

An electronic instrument at either end of the line generates the separate carrier currents for each of the seven circuits. These circuits are cousins to the familiar radio waves.

The individual messages are then superimposed on the carrier currents, through the terminal mechanism, and so ride pickaback along the cable. Upon arrival at the distant end the electronic device tosses the carrier current aside and guides each signal into its own pair of wires.

Unless he were equipped with a highly complex electronic device the enemy would get nothing but an unintelligible mixture of squeaks and squeals if he tapped the line.

Welles Wants U. S. Stand In Peace Era Made Clear

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, said today that "one of the gravest doubts that exists in the minds of the partners of the United Nations today is the doubt as to what the policy of the United States will be when the victory is won."

Mr. Welles, in an address prepared for delivery to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company, declared that our allies remember that after the victory of 1918 the United States "withdrew from almost every form of practical co-operation" with friendly nations in the reconstruction tasks, and "made no effort to win the peace."

"Our allies are asking themselves now whether we will again follow that same course," Mr. Welles said. "In a very real sense the decision that will be made with regard to the renewal of the Trade Agreements Act will be regarded by peoples throughout the world as an acid test of our future intentions.

"They will see in that decision a clear indication as to whether the people of the United States have determined upon a policy of international co-operation for the future, or whether they will once more turn back to that road of isolation which leads to inevitable disaster."

Defeatism an Obstacle

Mr. Welles said that the formation of a reliable and permanent peace is the greatest single interest and objective of the nation, but voiced an opinion that the greatest obstacle to success in the project was defeatism.

"And I am even more convinced that unless the American people are willing to assume their fair share of responsibility for the maintenance of peace in the world of the future, by joining in the exercise of police powers when that may be determined by international agreement to be necessary, and by participating in such other forms of international co-operation as may effectively prevent the rise of economic or political dangers, the peace of the world cannot be maintained," he said.

In the postwar period, the Undersecretary said, it will be necessary for this country to supply its fair share of immediate relief to those left destitute in the wake of the war, "not only for humanitarian reasons but for reasons of purest self-interest."

For Short Relief Period

In the interest of the taxpayer, Mr. Welles said the relief period must be as short as possible, "which means that peoples of the devastated countries must be placed upon a self-reliant and a self-sustaining basis as rapidly as possible."

"From this standpoint, wise trade policies are essential," he continued. "Foreign countries can attain a self-sustaining basis only if there are, markets for their products. Full employment of our men and resources can be maintained only if there are markets for our products. In a larger sense, also, sound international trade policies are essential in relation to our vital interests. They are essential, above all, from the standpoint of constructing a durable peace."

Mr. Wells said that whether the Congress renews the Trade Agreements Act, which will expire in June, "is the first concrete test of whether we really intend to cooperate with the rest of the world in a matter that is essential, not only to the full solution of our domestic problems, but to the construction of a durable peace."

He explained the functioning of the Act, which authorized the President to enter into agreements reducing tariffs, within specified limits, in return for corresponding reductions in barriers erected against our trade in foreign countries.

Autoists Swap Cars And Foil Landslide

MISSOULA, Mont. (AP)—Aubrey Knowles, driving south, found a landslide blocking the highway. On the other side a north-bound motorist was stalled.

They traded cars and away they went. Several days later they met in Missoula and reswapped.

State Aid in Care of Children Of N.Y. War Workers Advances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31—State aid in the care of children whose parents are employed in war industries moved forward another step here today following allocation by the New York War Conference yesterday of $1,100,000 for carrying out its program during the fiscal year ending at midnight tonight.

Coincidentally, the Council decided on a preliminary application form of state aid in the care of children, the direction of which has been delegated to Charles J. Winding, Executive Secretary and counsel to the body. Application forms will be sent out to communities where child care projects are to be established.

These applications for state aid for child care projects conducted by public schools must have the approval of both the State Department of Education and Mr. Winding before financial assistance will be given. Projects by parochial schools and civic or fraternal organizations are subject to approval and supervision by the State Department of Social Welfare.

State aid will be limited to children whose parents are employed in war production in all areas save those where there is a shortage of manpower.

The allocation made yesterday does not, obviously, include the $2,500,000 provided in the supplemental budget for state aid in child care. To this $2,500,000 the Federal Government has agreed to give an additional $2,500,000. These combined grants will provide one third of the cost of nursery schools and similar facilities. The remaining cost will be paid by the localities and the parents or guardians of the children.

Morris Not to 'Take Orders' If He Becomes N. Y. Mayor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31 — The dither in City Hall continued today over the probable exit of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia from the municipal Government to wear the uniform of a brigadier general in the United States Army.

Meanwhile, the Mayor refused to talk about his new assignment, the only clear-cut information regarding it having come from the White House where Stephen T. Early, Presidential Secretary, was quoted March 27 as saying that "all indications point to the Army for the Mayor," adding that "all that's been decided is the uniform."

With this as background, Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, who will become Acting Mayor if and when Mayor La Guardia enters the armed service, is out today with a definite announcement that, if he becomes temporary head of the city government, he will take orders from no one—not even from Mr. La Guardia. The latter, according to the best information obtainable here, expects to continue giving orders while he is on leave of absence from the mayoralty job.

"If the Mayor is 3,000 or 5,000 miles away, he obviously cannot act as Mayor, and the Acting Mayor, who is charged with the responsibility, must accept the responsibility," Mr. Morris told reporters when he was asked what he would do if he began receiving cables from Mr. La Guardia.

"The Acting Mayor, whoever he is, is responsible to the people of the city, and to no one else," Mr. Morris declared.

Mr. Morris said he did not expect to enter the Army soon, or at least until the Selective Service Administration begins taking men over 38 years old. If the Army wants him, however, it can get him, he added.

The City Council head then put in an oar for the five-cent subway fare, but left to the future any decision as to the way he would vote if the question of a higher fare came before the Council.

Secret Invention Said to Guarantee Triumph Over Flying Hazards in Fog

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP) — Research in aviation to further the war effort has brought many new advances in the industry, including an invention that means the elimination of the hazards of blind flying through fog, even at night, says one of the industry's leaders.

Ernest R. Breech, President of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, in an address last night to the Illinois Manufacturers Costs Association, disclosed that "through a startling development," hazards of blind flying "will be definitely conquered."

He divulged no details, stating that "these developments are so broad in the scope of their application for military purposes that I cannot hint to you how this has been accomplished.

"I can tell you that it is no longer experimental, and I can give you positive assurance that fog, even at night, will join the long list of weather hazards conquered by man in his desire to fly.

"Man's genius has added another great inventor to the long list of engineering advances that now assures the airline pilot, regardless of actual weather conditions, a ceiling and visibility unlimited."

Mr. Breech said that the last year "has been a year of performance of miracles of war production by all businesses, large and small," and that the aviation industry, "which was in its swaddling clothes from the standpoint of volume production, has likewise performed miracles.

"We heard many stories less than a year ago about the inferiority of our planes. We do not hear that today."

Troops Called to Fight Maryland Forest Fire

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1 (AP)—Troops from Fort George G. Meade were called out last night to aid in combating a wind-blown forest fire which had swept over hundreds of acres of timberland, bordering a 12-mile stretch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Washington, and destroyed a large cannery at Jessup, Md.

Experimenters Find Food Allowance From County Adequate for Month

LOS ANGELES, April 1 (AP)—The William A. Pixley's feel better after a month's experiment at spending no more for meals than the county food allotment for couples on relief—$27.14 a month.

Mr. Pixley, managing director of the Property Owners' Association of California, undertook the experiment with his wife to prove that the present food allowance for indigents is adequate; that proposed increases are unnecessary. Both have gained weight.

He will submit a complete report of the trial, with daily menus, costs, an inventory of food on hand, and final weights of the experimenters, to the County Board of Supervisors April 6.

"I can't tell until we finish just what we've spent for food, but it won't be more than the $27.14, and it may be less," said Mr. Pixley. "We both feel a lot better for having lived on a balanced diet."

Field Rations

DENVER, Colo, April 1 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Lawrence A. Lawson, commanding officer of Buckley Field, says the air base has been placed on field rations with a consequent saving of $19,000 in 15 days and no loss in the quality or quantity of food for the men.

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Continued from Page 1

dug in about 24 miles north of Gabès on the coastal highway north of Sfax.

Military sources at Allied headquarters said the line was about 12 miles north of newly captured Oudref, flanking the coastal highway north to Sfax and well above the Gabès bottleneck.

To General Montgomery's left, United States armored units from the command of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., pushing eastward in the El Guetaria Pass encountered additional mine fields which made progress difficult, but a junction with the Eighth Army appeared near. The junction, however, will be made to the rear of the fleeing Axis forces.

British and French infantrymen pushed forward in the sector of Sedjenane, in Northern Tunisia. Sedjenane is 40 miles southwest of Bizerte. The Tebouna Line, overlooking Sedjenane and the Mateur-Tabarca road from the south, was captured by a British battalion of the First Army after a series of eight bayonet charges. Making good progress east of Sedjenane, the First Army has captured much enemy war equipment, a communiqué said.

The Rome Radio said in a broadcast recorded in London that the Battle of Tunisia was approaching a climax. The announcer said it was probable that "the British First Army and the American Army in their turn will soon assume tasks of no less importance than those of the Eighth Army."

It was officially announced that the Axis lost 31 aircraft in combat Wednesday with the Allied North African Air Forces, while 12 Allied planes failed to return.

American Warhawks supporting United States ground troops in the El Guetaria Pass area destroyed 10 enemy planes for a loss of one of their own.

The Flying Fortress assault upon Cagliari, 140 miles north of the Axis-held naval base of Bizerte, crippled a major port for the dispatch of both planes and ships to the armies of Marshal Rommel and Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim. The fortresses were accompanied in their attack by a strong force of Lightning fighters. All planes returned safely from the attack.

Of the five merchant ships directly hit, two were left afire. Schooners, coastal craft, and motorboats were among others damaged by the raiders.

High explosives were loosed upon factory districts, the waterfront, railway freight warehouses, a passenger station, repair yards, and a fuel pumping station. Fires crackled in the debris and enormous columns of smoke arose.

Heavy machine guns of the Fortresses cut down challenging enemy fighters one by one. There were so many of the big bombers in the formation that some crews had no chance to fire at enemy planes.

Fishing Treaty Gives Advantage on Weather

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 1

Japan has an advantage of one to six days over the United States in forecasting weather, Representative Richard J. Welch of California said yesterday, as a result of the recently renewed Russo-Japanese fishing treaty.

Mr. Welch, ranking Republican member of the House Merchant Marine Committee, said the United States Weather Bureau informed him that the Japanese, because of their access to the "vital storm area" off the Kamchatka Peninsula of Siberia, could be sure of good bombing weather sometimes nearly a week ahead of this country.

Heavy Blows Srtuck At Sicilian Port

Heavy blows also were struck at the Axis supply port across the Sicilian Narrows by American Mitchells escorted by Lightnings. They scored a direct hit on a merchant vessel and dropped a bomb alongside a small freighter in a sweep against a six-ship convoy.

Another wave of Mitchells attacked the convoy two hours later, sinking one large merchant ship, leaving another burning and sinking, and another two in flames. A large transport was hit twice and observers said it was last seen down at the bow.

The Mitchells destroyed four German fighters which attempted to intercept them and damaged several others while the top-covering Lightnings shot down two.

On Tunisian soil, the great Allied air offensive battered the enemy from his front-line fox holes to his most important rear bases.

"In the Gafsa sector, United States troops continued their attacks on the enemy and made progress," a communiqué said. "Our armor was engaged, but their advance was hindered by minefields."

However, the desperate resistance of Marshal Rommel's forces on the road from El Guetar to the coast in this sector appeared to have definitely faded.

An almost unnoticed minor drama of the Tunisian campaign was drawing to a close on the south side of the great Chott Djerid salt marsh, where a French camel corps was reported tightening its grip around Kebili. Any Axis force in this area already is in a hopeless situation, because the British control the bottleneck between the eastern end of the marsh land and the sea—the only escape route.

Axis radios continued to make much of naval activity around Gibraltar. The Vichy Radio reported that strong convoys had sailed into the Mediterranean in the past few days, with escorts of small aircraft carriers and other warships.

Stimson Says:

Rommel Has Chance To Escape North

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel apparently still has the bulk of his Tunisian force intact and that a strong chance remains he can effect a union with Axis forces under Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim in the north.

In such an event, the Secretary told a press conference, the enemy in Tunisia could offer strong resistance and before the final phases of the North African campaign, "There will in all probability be a good deal of heavy fighting."

Marshal Rommel suffered an important defeat at the Mareth Line, the War Secretary said, due principally to the skill and leadership of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and the courage of his British Eighth Army.

Estimates of Axis losses are incomplete, Mr. Stimson continued in a review of the war, but large numbers of German and Italian soldiers have been killed, several thousands wounded and taken prisoner, and the Allies have captured and destroyed large amounts of Axis equipment.

Mr. Stimson said that close cooperation of Allied air forces in North Africa had contributed substantially to the defeat of Marshal Rommel's forces and promised the relentless air attacks would continue, Allied air mastery over that area, he said, would be of great importance in the final phases of the fighting there.

He had no report on Allied casualties in Tunisia beyond those already received in front-line news dispatches.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Threaten Nazi Force

If a Russian Caucasus army now driving westward from newly captured Anastasevskaya (white arrow) can reach Kerch Strait, a substantial German force in the region of Novorossisk will be surrounded. Shaded area indicates territory still held by the Germans.

Russia:

Activity Speeded On Several Fronts

Moscow dispatches said the Russians were overcoming the worst kinds of transportation difficulties in their struggles to increase the tempo of their offensives despite bad weather.

In the Kuban Valley of the Western Caucasus, Soviet troops drove on from Anastasevskaya, one of the Germans' last good-sized bases on the eastern side of the Kerch Strait. A Soviet communiqué announced its capture Wednesday. The strait is but 42 miles from the town.

There was evidence along other sectors, that the Russians, by their great effort at quick consolidation of other gains, were beginning to give the Germans fresh worries. Nazi commanders had been confident that mud and slush resulting from the spring thaw would halt all operations. Now they are beginning to wonder if their wishes will come true.

The midday Soviet communiqué said that on the western front, after artillery duels, the Russians cleared the Germans from some positions, although there was no material change in this front before Smolensk.

The Germans threw numerous sharp counterattacks, but gained no objectives, it was said. The Germans were reported fighting from a good depth of defenses, where they were well armed and fully manned, and boasting superior numbers in some sectors.

There was some evidence they were piling in reserves as they strained every effort to halt the Russian advance toward Smolensk.

The Red Army had to use roads across the marshlands, because the Germans had wrecked the railway as they moved back. The Germans, on the other hand, still had rail lines supplying the front from Smolensk.

The Germans continued sharp but not big-scale attacks in narrow sectors along the northern Donets River, and failed to make any crossing or to drive the Russians from footholds they still had on the western bank, it was declared.

Activity Increases West of Rostov

West of Rostov, activity increased as warmer spring weather made the area better for military operations, and Soviet big guns battered German positions.

The Germans attempted unsuccessfully to retake the Kuban sector regained by the Red Army.

Anastasevskaya is only 10 miles from a road leading south to Novorossisk, former Russian naval base on the Black Sea coast and principal supply center now for what is left of the Nazi Caucasus Army. If the Russians can reach the Strait of Kerch, they can trap a sizable German force in that area.

Another Soviet force previously had been reported in Abinskaya, only 20 miles northeast of Novorossisk.

A Tass dispatch said that Russian Stormovik bombers were obtaining good results in recent battles in the area, with 35 German troop and supply trucks and a number of infantry units destroyed.

Russian aviation also was making itself felt again in the sector west of Rostov, the war bulletin asserting that an enemy ammunition dump was destroyed by bombers, and that 11 German planes were shot down and six more damaged by Red Army airmen and anti-aircraft batteries.

Norway:

Allied Parachute Base Reported

Signs of increasing Axis invasion jitters from the Balkan frontier to the Scandinavian Peninsula were highlighted by a roundabout report that Allied parachute troops had established a base in the Norwegian mountains and had sallied out in raids on Nazi-controlled factories.

The Norwegian Government in exile in London, commenting upon the report, declared that "Quisling and the Germans appear to be genuinely alarmed," but said it could not give any confirmation.

The story came to London in Stockholm dispatches which said the Allied parachute base was somewhere in the Hardanger Vidda mountain lakes area, an ideal district for an airdrome and that it was equipped with a meteorological station. The London Daily Press quoted the German Radio as announcing that Nazi troops are hunting parachutists, said to be British and Norwegians.

On the southern border of the Allied invasion arc, meanwhile, Italian Propaganda Minister Alessandro Pavolini announced that Sicily, off the toe of the Italian boot, had become "a fortified outpost of the European continent itself against any and all attacks coming from the Mediterranean." Only Wednesday Italy announced a new mobilization law to be applied in event of invasion.

New German-Italian discussions on continental defense were reported begun.

From Ankara, Turkey, came reports that military quarters there had received intimations the Germans were organizing an "Army of the Balkans" for defense against any invasion thrust into Southeastern Europe.

The Army would consist, it was reported, of German, Italian, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Croat soldiers specially trained for defense of the rugged Balkan coast lines. One ranking German occupation officer, either Lieut. General Haarde or an officer identified only as "Maenstein," (possibly Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein) would be the commander, it was said.

A dispatch to Bern from Switzerland from Budapest declared the Germans had included Serbia in their total mobilization program with the Nazis empowered to conscript every able-bodied person in the country.

A brief Reuters report from Stockholm said without elaboration that the inner political tension in Berlin never was so great as at present, adding "and it is not entirely due to air raids."

Reflecting German anxiety over possible outbreaks of hostile elements in occupied lands, the Paris Radio announced that from now on persons charged with being Communists and anarchists in France must accept court-designated attorneys instead of choosing their own.

China:

Chinese Report Improved Situation

A Chinese Army spokesman said the situation on the front in southern Hupeh Province had been "very much stabilized and improved" in the past week.

One enemy force south of the former treaty port of Shasi on the Yangtze-Kiang River has been "more or less destroyed," although the Japanese still cling to Hwajung in Hunan Province, near the shore of Lake Tungting, the spokesman said.

He reported severe fighting south of the Burma Road, where the Japanese attempted to take the town of Talo in Yunnan Province near the Burma border.

During the week, the spokesman said, the Chinese repulsed 13 Japanese attacks in different localities and launched 17 of their own.

South Pacific:

Allies Smash Supply Lines in New Guinea

Allied fliers centered their attacks on Japanese positions in New Guinea Wednesday, smashing at enemy supply lines, especially along the road between Wewak and Madang, and smashing a 30-foot gap in the newly-constructed bridge across the Timper River 30 miles northwest of Madang.

The Japanese attempted interception at only one point, at Babo in Netherlands New Guinea, where Allied heavy bombers started fires in the town and on the airdrome visible for 60 miles, a communiqué from Allied headquarters in Australia said. One enemy fighter that rose against the bombers was shot out of action, it was announced.

Two bombers did the damage along the Wewak-Madang coastal road that parallels the sea route for 200 miles and which the Japanese have been developing to supplement their harassed waterway path to bases on the northeast New Guinea coast.

The new Timper River bridge is 150 feet long and 20 feet wide, and a direct hit on the span tore the 30-foot hole in it.

In the Air:

U. S. Fortresses Bomb Rotterdam

American Flying Fortresses and a strong force of enemy fighters fought a fierce sky battle 20,000 feet over the English Channel yesterday and then the bombers streaked on through heavy clouds to unload explosives and incendiaries on the harbor and Schidam suburbs of Rotterdam.

It was the first attack on Schidam by the Americans, who twice before have raided Rotterdam. This attack was the ninth in a busy month for heavy American bombers.

Returning fliers reported many explosions and fires on the dock area and on some of the large number of ships they observed in the harbor.

Rotterdam is the site of the Wilton shipyards, which are a major building and repair facility for Axis surface boats. Drydock facilities there are among the world's largest.

The Nazi-controlled Dutch Radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that 150 persons were killed, 400 injured, and thousands made homeless by the raid upon Rotterdam.

Axis Claims:

170 Allied Ships Reported Sunk

The German High Command declared in a communiqué broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press that Nazi naval and air forces sank at least 149 Allied merchantmen totaling 926,600 tons, 3 destroyers, 8 submarines, and 10 lighter war craft in March.

Of this reported total, which was without confirmation from Allied sources, submarines were said to have accounted for 138 merchant vessels aggregating 851,600 tons and one destroyer.

Invasion Paths to Europe: Allies Have Several Choices

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is retreating as fast as he can towards the north, where the last act of the Tunisian drama will be played. There is no doubt about the final curtain; the real importance lies in the time which will elapse before it falls.

I propose, therefore, to skip the last act and to speculate on moves which may be expected to follow the expulsion of all Axis forces from North Africa.

The first advantage which will accrue to the Allies wi be the reopening of the Mediterranean Sea route to the Middle and Far East. It is not necessary to further stress the point that free use of the Mediterranean by Allied convoys will save more precious shipping in a month than the combined output of the shipyards of Britain and America in possibly a year.

More Difficult for Axis

This will go a long way to make good shipping losses being incurred daily in the U-boat war. I don't mean to suggest that convoys passing through the Mediterranean will be perfectly safe. Of course they will be subject to submarine attack and assault from Axis bombers operating from airdromes in Sicily, Sardinia, and even further afield. But airfields on the African shore of the Sicilian Narrows will be in Allied hands, and from them a fighter cover can be provided over convoys which very soon will make attacks by the depleted Luftwaffe as expensive as German counterblows against London after a raid on Berlin.

The results are likely to be the same: that the Germans will mount their attacks on a progressively diminishing scale.

So much for the advantage the Allies will gain at sea, but that advantage will not win the war, although it will have gone a long way to prevent its loss.

To win, we must invade Germany. How will the occupation of the entire coast of North Africa work towards that end? In the first place, it will give the Allies a freedom of choice as to the place or places they can select for a physical invasion of continental Europe.

Looked at from a purely geographical viewpoint, there are several ways from Africa into Europe.

Starting at the west end, there is the old historical invasion route through Spain. But Spain is a neutral; and the Allies are not likely to violate the neutrality of any country as long as the terms of neutrality are adhered to.

Long First Hop

The next route might be via the steppingstones of Sardinia and Corsica; but the first hop over water is a little too far to give our shore-based fighters a chance to keep a continuous umbrella over the selected landing places.

This limitation in fighting range may be overcome by aerial developments, but as things stand at present, Sardinia is rather too far. Next we come to the way via Sicily and Italy. Here again the first ditch is too wide for comfort; but Malta would supply a very good base from which to provide a fighter cover over landing places on the south coast of Sicily. The island of Pantelleria might become of great importance.

Carrying our eyes further east, we see Crete lying in our path; but the nearest part of the African coast is 200 miles distant, and the difficulties already mentioned would be even more pronounced. Any action further east would involve Turkey; and it obviously is mischievous to speculate on the probable attitude in certain eventualities of a country which has set an example to the world of good manners and correct diplomatic behavior.

These are the main ways into Europe from the south. There are also some ways in from the west. Hitler will be kept guessing. For the first two years of the war we had to do the guessing and were compelled to use our resources in puttying up places which were wearing thin. It is Hitler now who must have the putty handy.

Steel Mills Pay Upped in Canada

OTTAWA, April 1 (AP)—The National War Labor Board March 31 issued a ruling that the basic rate of pay in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Sydney, N. S., steel plants be fixed at 50 cents an hour, with a cost-of-living of nine cents an hour payable to all employees.

Thus minimum earnings of steelworkers in the Algona Steel Corporation and Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation plants in these two centers will be four cents higher than the 55-cent basic rate established in the terms of settlement of the steel strike early this year.

The National War Labor Board ruled that regardless of any downward revision of the cost of living the minimum rate, plus cost-of-living bonus, is not to fall below 55 cents an hour in either plant for the duration of the war.

The new basic rate of pay is to be effective from the first pay period starting March 23.

Income Tax Brings $4,000,000,000

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—Britain's income tax alone brought in more than £1,000,000,000 (approximately $4,000,000,000) during the financial year ended last night.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer budgeted for £913,000,000, but the taxpayers came through with £93,000,000 more.

Revenue and expenses alike were Britain's highest. Ordinary revenue totaled £2,819,850,783, or more than half of Britain's cost of the war to date. This was £193,000,000 more than Chancellor Kingsley Wood expected, and £745,793,473 more than last year. Expenditures totaled £5,623,000,000.

U. S.-Brazilian Missions Visit Giraud-Held French Guiana

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 1 (AP)—Military missions representing the United States and Brazil have arrived at Cayenne, French Guiana, where a government appointed by Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud is understood to be administering the colony's affairs in behalf of the United Nations, diplomatic sources disclosed.

The United States mission of several members is headed by a Colonel Singer and the three-man Brazilian group is led by Col. Procopio de Souza Pinto of the Army General Staff.

The Giraud administration thus apparently has the approval of both the United States and Brazil.

The missions have been received by General Giraud's Governor, Jean Rapenne.

Since a Fighting French nominee for the Governorship has not arrived in Cayenne it appears that General Giraud has won over Gen. Charles de Gaulle in the race between the anti-Axis French factions for control of the colony which joined the Allies two weeks ago.

Information said the committee which took over the government temporarily after Gov. Rene Veber resigned and hurriedly left the colony had been replaced soon afterward by the pro-Giraud French Lieutenant Colonel Lebel on his arrival from Washington.

Colonel Lebel stepped out, in turn, when M. Rapenne reached Cayenne from Africa as Giraud's Colonial Governor.

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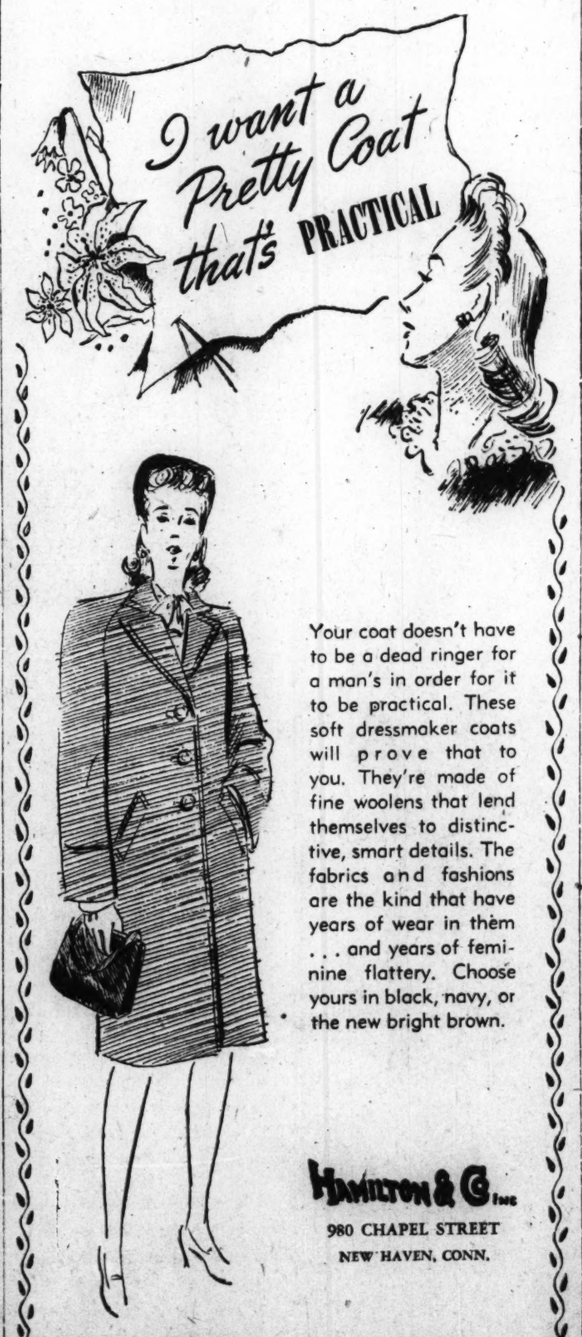

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Secret German Radio Belies 'Victories'

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last week the German High Command took again to issuing "special communiqués." For four months it had been forced to keep the people on the meager news diet of "retreats according to plan." Now, at last, the loudspeakers in Germany were able to pour forth victory announcements. Five special communiqués within a few days—U-boat successes in the North Atlantic and the recapture of Kharkov.

Yet the reaction on the home front was slow. The U-boat war is not popular in Germany. Maybe because it proved such a bad venture in World War I; more probably because it does not catch the imagination. Allied shipping losses don't help fill the empty shelves in German larders.

And as to the recent advances in Russia, there is a general feeling that they have been achieved at terrible costs and that the military situation in the East still is far from favorable.

"Sender 49" Troublesome

New devices prepared by Hitler to mend his badly damaged reputation are closely connected with the work of "Sender 49," a secret German radio station similar to "Gustav Siegfried I." But while the latter is the mouthpiece of nationalistic and Army circles hostile to the Nazis, the former seems to be operated by German Social Democrats.

At any rate, the men behind "49" address themselves not only to the German workers but must have excellent connections with them, since their announcements are full of specific details about events in all parts of the Third Reich. Station 49 rarely raises accusations of a general nature. In most cases it deals with concrete facts—giving exact dates, locations, and names of persons involved.

According to this secret transmitter, the effect of recent American and British air attacks has been considerable. This applies even more to German morale than to the extent of material damage. The reason is hardly that the Germans are less able than the British "to take it."

Home News Suppressed

What shook morale so badly were certain governmental measures in connection with air raids, such as, for instance, the prohibition imposed on approximately 10,000 women from Essen to send any news to their soldier-husbands at the Russian Front. Understandably enough, these bombed-out women wanted to communicate with their husbands. They were turned back under the pretext that mail service had to be discontinued for some time because of the damage inflicted upon the main post office building at Essen. Actually, only the roof and the top floor had been damaged.

Yet no one was deceived by this explanation. It was interpreted correctly as being based on the Government's fear lest the morale of the soldiers might suffer under adverse news from home.

The Nazi authorities use the same tactics as far as news from the front are concerned. People at home know that the letters they get from their relatives in the Army are rigidly censored and frequently delayed.

Methods Suspected

For obvious reasons, the Government tries to keep each half of the population in the dark about conditions affecting the other half. However successful the Nazis have been so far in this endeavor, they could not prevent the method from becoming known. The result is the growing of apprehension, doubts, and criticism.

Formidable as the recent wave of criticism and grumbling may be, it consists rather of a pent-up feeling of despondency—an inclination to let things drift—than of desperation that could become fertile. With all due caution, it must be stated that the Germans, although they are aware of the signs of disaster and feel cornered, don't derive courage from their situation. They don't want to continue the fight against their outer enemies, but neither do they want to start the fight against their masters.

Talk About Der Führer

Everything derisive of and detrimental to their Government is seized upon with a grim pleasure. Yet it does not stir them to take action.

There is open talk, for instance, about bitter clashes in the Führer's headquarters in connection with the Tunisian campaign. Marshal Erich von Mannstein, the conqueror of Sevastopol, is said to have declared that the battle for Tunisia already is lost and that the German Army will experience a "second Stalingrad" in North Africa.

The story is told that General of the Luftwaffe Hoffmann von Waldau recently has returned from an inspection tour in Tunisia and has besought Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel to put an end to what he termed "a hopeless adventure." Marshal Keitel is said to have replied: "Why do you tell me these things? Tell them to 'him'"—meaning Hitler. General Hoffmann tried to talk to Hitler, but was dismissed after 10 minutes. The Führer would not listen to the general's warnings. He cut him short by saying: "Rommel will fix it."

Losses in Africa

The people are against the African campaign because it is such a costly undertaking and because they dislike the idea that they are fighting for the sake of the Italians. Three-fourths of the German transport planes are said to be tied up at the Mediterranean. The toll on Axis shipping taken by Allied fliers and submarines is rumored to amount to the full equipment of a normal-sized tank corps.

Air transport apparently suffers less losses, but it has been figured out that a plane carrying 600 gallons of gasoline from North Italy to Tunisia uses 500 gallons on its two trips.

There is no doubt that the motor fuel situation in Germany is steadily growing more serious. The Luftwaffe itself is feeling the pinch for the first time. The testing time for airplane motors has been cut from 9 and 6 hours to 1½ hours, and the Air Force has been ordered to cut the fuel consumption by 5,000,000 gallons a year.

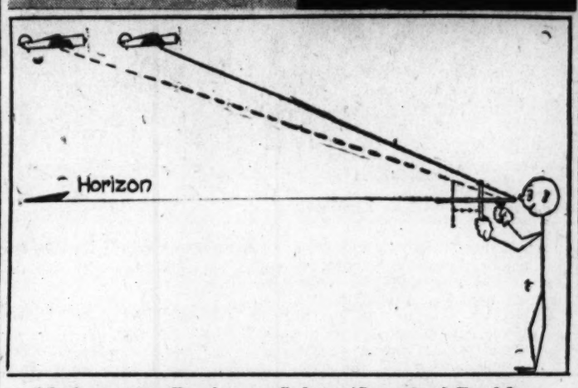
Waste of Gasoline

These measures could not be kept secret and it, therefore, aroused deep resentment when it was observed that thousands of party functionaries, of all people, did not pay the least attention to the gasoline shortage, but continued to use their cars for pleasure driving, thereby squandering a fuel amount that exceeded the Air Force economies by one-fifth.

There are other reasons, too, which turned public anger against the Nazi Party and against the government, as far as it is identified with the Party. Many persons who, in 1939 and 1940, were all-out for the conquest of Europe and for world domination, declare today that the recently proclaimed "state of total war" is nothing but another gross fraud.

The closing down of thousands of small business firms and workshops under the pretext of "pooling the resources and freeing dispensable labor" is widely felt to be just another move in favor of big business. Countless stories are being told which prove that instead of the common weal, vested interests and the good old clique of grafters are the only ones to profit from the drive.

As Simple as Two Plus Two



Mathematics Professor Solves 'Spotting' Problem

Upper: Prof. W. E. Schimpff using his "improved cross staff." Lower: A diagram shows the basic simplicity of the cross-staff operation as applied to one of many problems of determining speed, altitude, or direction of planes in flight. A sight is taken on the plane at two different moments. The cross staff measures the angles to determine the answer to the problem. Special scales on the staff give the required distances directly or with simple mathematical calculations.

How to Spot an Airplane: Simple Gadget Does Trick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCRANTON, Pa.—A mathematics professor who "really never liked long division" has come to the rescue of the airplane spotter who wants to know, instead of guess, the height of the plane he is reporting.

The method is that of Christopher Columbus' time.

But William E. Schimpff, mathematics instructor at Scranton-Keystone Junior College of Laplume, Pa., has added such 1943 gadgets as plastic sights, and reciprocal scales to the crude cross-staff which helped Columbus navigate his way to the New World.

For years Professor Schimpff has been interested in simplifying mathematics. Children in his neighborhood play with slide rules instead of paper dolls. Pupils in his courses can estimate the distance of a ship at sea with no other surveying tools than an automobile and a newspaper.

How It's Done

The trick is done by folding a large newspaper sheet in the shape of a right triangle with the base and the height of equal length. You just line up the ship on the 90-degree angle, run the automobile straight along the other leg of the triangle. You look at the car's speedometer. The ship is the same distance offshore as the automobile has run.

And now with his "Improved Cross-staff" it is possible to make accurate estimates of heights of trees or buildings, or tell the distance of known objects with a flick of the wrist and a shift of a decimal point.

The fundamental is simple. If you hold a pencil upright so that the rubber is on a line with the horizon and the point on a line with, say, the sun, the elevation of the sun may be computed. All you have to know is the length of the pencil and its distance from the eye.

In Columbus' day, they applied this idea by using a stick with a sliding cross piece. The computations were a bit complicated. But from this fundamental, the modern sextant developed.

So Professor Schimpff's cross-staff is, in a way, a simple sextant. But instead of requiring elaborate computations, the cross-staff does most of its own mathematics. The scales are devised so they fall in multiples of tens and hundreds and the reciprocal scale (the reciprocal of any number is one, divided by that number) eliminates Professor Schimpff's bogey of long division.

Useful in Spotting

Used for airplane spotting, the cross-staff can determine the time when a plane, flying toward a station, will be directly overhead, even if the speed and height of the plane are not known. It can determine the course of a plane when speed and height are not known. And it can determine the altitude of a plane.

On some of the airplane problems the reading is taken directly on the instrument. In others, it is placed upon a drawing board, a few lines drawn at the angles which the instrument itself indicates and the required course or distance determined by measuring the drawn lines with the instrument's own scales.

The cross-staff performs a number of simpler tasks. Timber cruisers, for instance, have found it useful for measuring the height of trees. They pace off 100 feet from the base of a tree, take a sight with the cross-staff, and read the height direct. Students in the Scranton-Keystone Junior College have experimented with it on a number of problems such as determining distance between two inaccessible objects.

Some experiments in its use for airplane spotting are being privately conducted in England by friends of the inventor in the Royal Air Force.

French Eye Gold in Allied Vaults

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While negotiations for establishment of French unity are under way in North Africa, the question of how to dispose of the large French funds abroad has become a topic of major importance.

Before the war, many French capitalists exported part of their funds to the Anglo-Saxon countries. Later during the war, the Bank of France sent most of its gold-stock to Britain and America. When France's military resistance collapsed, the Reynaud Government hastily ordered another large amount of gold to be shipped to the French colonies.

Yet neither the Fighting French nor the Giraud-Administration has been allowed to use the French funds, as the Allies have not recognized these de jure groups as the provisional French Government. On June 17, 1940, President Roosevelt ordered all French funds in the United States "frozen," while French deposits in the British Empire were blocked. Requests for use of these frozen funds on part of the French groups abroad were rejected by the Allied governments.

The Fighting French are financed by advances from a special fund of the British Government and, in 1941, Washington extended Lend-Lease aid to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's National Committee. Until the total occupation of France, the Vichy Embassy in the United States was allowed to draw small amounts from the French Government account to cover its expenditure. It is likely that this privilege has also been granted to Giraud officials now working in this country. The bulk of the French Government and private funds, however, including the large gold stock, remain blocked and the question of their eventual use still has to be decided on.

In the first meeting of its stockholders after the French collapse on March 27, 1941, Yves Bréart de Boisanger, Governor of the Bank of France, disclosed that the gold stock had been re-evaluated at 114,600,000,000 francs—the franc being valued nominally at 2.08 cents, the 1940 figure.

Of this amount, however, the Governor declared 30,000,000,000 francs had been taken over by the French State, so the gold stock actually was reduced to 84,600,000,000 francs. It is more than probable that these 30,000,000,000 francs represent the part of the French gold stock which had remained in metropolitan France and had been eventually confiscated by the Germans.

Today the 84,600,000,000 francs still figure in the weekly balance of the Bank of France and they are counted as gold cover for banknote circulation and credit accounts. It is, however, almost certain that for all practical purposes the French central bank cannot dispose of its gold stocks.

Distribution of the French gold sent abroad cannot be ascertained exactly. According to reliable information of early 1942, it was distributed as follows: 38,000,000,000 francs at Dakar, 21,000,000,000 francs in the United States, 21,000,000,000 francs in Great Britain and Canada, and 4,000,000,000 francs at Martinique.

It appears, however, that later the gold at Dakar—or at least an important part of it—was removed, probably in anticipation of an Allied attack against this port. It was sent to a fort in the Hoggar Mountains in the Sahara desert, and later is said to have been transferred to French North Africa. It remains to be seen if this important gold stock has remained there or if it has been shipped to Metropolitan France to be taken over by the German authorities.

Part of the gold stock at Dakar was handed over to the Nazis. When the German attack on the Western Front started, the Bank of France had in its vaults important amounts of Belgian and Polish gold which had been entrusted to the French institution by the national banks of these countries. These gold deposits were evaluated at $290,000,000 and had been shipped to Dakar. But instead of executing the orders of the governments in exile and sending the gold to Britain, the Vichy authorities turned it over to the Nazis. The Belgian and Polish Governments have brought suits against the Bank of France in United States Courts, seeking the transfer of a corresponding amount of French gold from the stock in the United States. Although the Belgian and Polish claims appear well founded, the case is still in abeyance for legal reasons.

Admiral Georges Robert, Governor of Martinique, holds a gold stock evaluated at $200,000,000 at Fort-de-France and he is the only French colonial governor who refused to join either General de Gaulle or Gen. Henri Giraud.

Besides the French Government's gold, important holdings owned by the French Treasury or by private persons are blocked and frozen in this country. A Washington correspondent of the New York Times recently gave the following estimate of the blocked French funds in the United States of America: Bullion, currency, time, and demand deposits $988,000,000, securities $448,000,000, credits, etc., $59,000,000; other items $99,000,000, together $1,594,000000. An even larger amount of French funds has been frozen in London and in the British Empire.

Japan Said to Be 'Softening' Policy Toward Occupied China

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Japan has inaugurated a "softer policy" toward occupied China, Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong said, in an apparent effort to keep the Chinese quiet while new Japanese thrusts are prepared against British and American forces.

The Chinese statesman told reporters of this development after attending earlier in the day a meeting of the Pacific War Council with President Roosevelt at the White House. Members of the Council said nothing new along strategic or military lines developed at this gathering.

Mr. Soong said the Japanese are resorting to various methods of mollifying the previously ruthlessly handled inhabitants of Japanese-occupied areas. For one thing, the word apparently has gone out to the commanders of Japanese garrisons to treat the conquered Chinese more gently.

Another recent move was to restore to the Chinese various concessions long held by Japan. Still another was Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's recent visit to Nanking, as a gesture of encouragement toward the puppet Chinese government and to create the impression that the Chinese, after all, are going to be allowed to have a voice in their own affairs.

Mr. Soong made no prediction as to the possible area in which Japan might launch a new offensive. In opening any new powerful operations against British or American lines, however, the Japanese would have a better chance of exerting their full power if they felt the Chinese in their rear were likely to remain passive.

Asked if he thought the Japanese scheme was succeeding, Mr. Soong said he did not think it was making much headway as yet.

It did not mean, he pointed out, any relaxation of the Japanese war against Chungking. The idea appeared to be to carry on the fight against Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek while at the same time attempting to mollify the Chinese already under Japanese control.

Plants Give Spare Land For Victory Gardening

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Vacant ground at 50 plants of Continental Can Company, in the United States and Canada will be made available to company employees interested in Victory gardens, F. J. O'Brien, Executive Vice-President announced.

The company will provide garden tools, fertilizer, seeds, plowing, advice and supervision.

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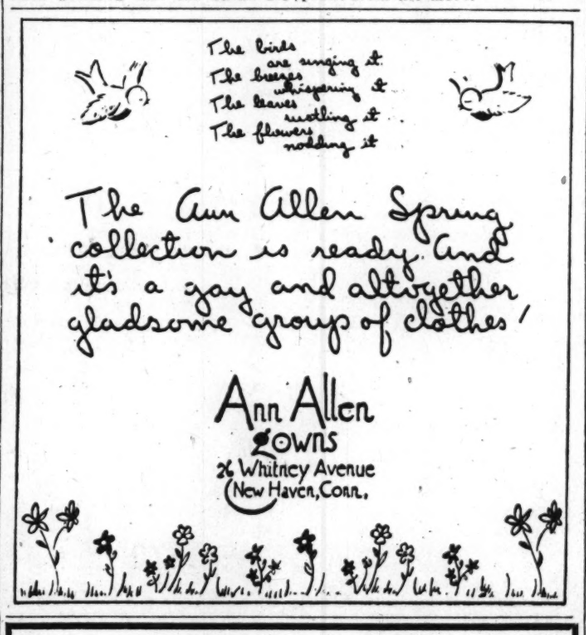
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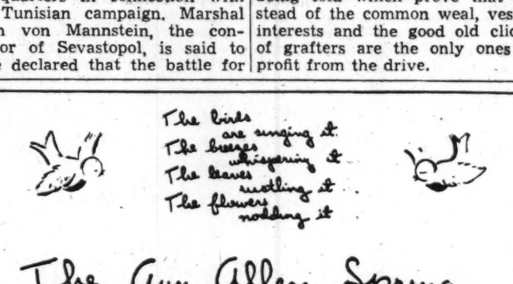

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A Thursday Page

The Great PX Conspiracy

By Malcolm Taylor
Author of "Knight of the Air," "Wings Over Eldorado," etc.

Chapter Eight

"We want to join PX," Vane said. "We know all about it."

"And it's a good thing too," Heaton added, "that the knowledge came into our hands, not other people's. It would have done you tremendous harm."

"Harm?" said Kingswell. "You [illegible]n have evidently found our field at Two Mines. That fact has no more than a nuisance value. If you choose to be troublesome, the place will simply be closed down."

"That would be a pity," said Vane. "You'll not easily find another place like that, with all those shafts and underground passages to house the ingenious equipment you've installed.

"So you've discovered that!" said Kingswell. "I can take it."

"That—and a lot more, far more important," Vane went on. "But we're not enemies, get that straight. I fancy you've heard of a man named Krempl."

"Krempl!" Kingswell's eyes glinted like a sword's point.

"He's your prisoner now," smiled Vane, and explained.

"I'll have him put under lock and key immediately in a certain place of ours," said Kingswell.

Vane showed Krempl's notebook and told how he had got it. He gave it to Kingswell, whose calm left him as he raced through the pages.

"If Kempl reported this to Wladiborg," he exclaimed, "it means disaster — calamity." He seized the telephone. "Get me Gretz and Company, Wladiborg, immediately.

"We may be able to stave off disaster if Krempl didn't tell all he'd found out." Kingswell rose. "But I've got to take countermeasures immediately. You'll hear from me shortly about your membership. Till then, goodby—and thanks."

"Sell Paxton Preferreds"

The telephone rang and Kingswell snatched up the receiver, nodding to the departing friends.

A few days later Kingswell informed them to their great joy that they were to be made members of PX. When the night came they were blindfolded and brought in a car to their unknown destination.

Repeating the solemn oath recited to them, Vane and Heaton bound themselves to inviolable silence and were declared members of PX. Then their eyes were unblindfolded and they found themselves before fifteen masked men, who now uncovered their faces. Besides Kingswell, the chairman, Vane and Heaton identified a famous radio inventor named Worth, Brandon, the chemist, and Connover, the explorer—all young.

And yes, Peter Merrick.

"Merrick a member of PX," thought Vane. "So he too was keeping an eye on me for PX!"

"This is the Council of the English Branch of PX," Kingswell began when introductions had been effected.

"Are there any questions the Council wants to ask the new members?"

There were, and their nature made the friends realize how closely the society had checked up on them.

"And now," said Kingswell, the questioning ended, "it's the turn of the new members to grill us. There are probably things they want to know about PX."

Vane and Heaton had many questions to ask Kingswell and the Council about PX. Summarized, this is what the friends learned:

PX was, in a way, a memorial to a great lover of peace, Professor Bennison, of London University. Bennison had foreseen the course of history. Though his warnings passed unheeded by the great world, he influenced some of the younger generation by his teaching as to the lessons of the world tragedy of the forties. When Bennison's activity was ended prematurely, in the later fifties, a group of these young men, hailing from a half-dozen countries, banded together and, vowing themselves to the preservation of peace, founded PX.

Conspiracy for Peace

A secret brotherhood from the start, PX quietly spread until there were branches in every nation of Europe. The closest contact was maintained between all branches and a well-knit organization was worked out. PX was something new in the world, a secret society whose aim was not power or revolution or the triumph of some political or economic or religious creed or ideology, but simply and solely the preservation of peace.

For a while, insufficiency of funds hindered PX from carrying out its full program. But when Kingswell and two others of the founders came into great fortunes, which they had long earmarked for PX, the wheels of the machine which had been quietly built up began to move in earnest.

The rise of Gunz and Slaven was for PX a portent and a call to action. Through its expert intelligence workers, PX knew about matters which the regional rulers believed secret. Copies—usually photographic—of secret treaties, military plans, and other important documents lay in PX's safety-deposit vaults.

Should peace be threatened, PX could act in several ways. The military plan of an intending aggressor might be given to the world press; or copies sent to the guilty government with a warning to refrain; or the plan revealed to the intended victim.

"The whole aim of PX," said Kingswell, "is to preserve peace. The crazy dream of a handful of men? So most people would say. Yet who knows what can be done by a society like PX, when the idea has never been tried before?"

"At the moment what is PX doing?" asked Vane.

"Watching," replied Kingswell, "Miteuropa and Adriatica especially, Gunz and Slaven are about to conclude a secret pact for joint aggressive action. Before long PX may have to act."

"I suppose," said Vane, "you've established that Krempl never did send in the information he picked up."

"Not quite established. But we've good grounds for believing he didn't."

"He must have said something, surely," Van objected.

"Krempl occupied a peculiar position in Miteuropa. Hands down, the most brilliant man at his work in Europe he made himself practically independent of his superiors. As for his inferiors, the bigger the case the less he told them. Krempl liked to keep his cases to himself till he'd worked them out to the last detail. We think he did so here!"

"I know Stavely lost his pocketbook," said Vane, "but how did the police get it? Krempl's notebook didn't say."

"Stavely had his pocket picked. But the thief was taken redhanded later, with Stavely's property on him, giving Stavely's name and address. Anything in cipher always agitates the Miteuropan police, so the pocketbook went to Krempl, as a cipher expert. So far we're on solid ground.

"It's in London that Krempl first scored. He trailed Stavely here, noted his contacts and saw there was something of international scope going on.

"Now, I'll bring up a different matter for you two new members to consider before we adjourn. There are no dues in PX. But every member contributes something—his time perhaps, or the use of some knowledge, talent or aptitude (the stranger the better, as PX can't make its resources too comprehensive), or expert assistance, maybe. Worth, here, for instance, designed and installed our Two Mines equipment. Is there anything you can do which you will put at PX's disposal, if needed?"

Vane and Heaton exchanged looks, then Vane spoke.

"We can offer our plane—the design of it rather—we haven't finished it. When finished, it will do over eight hundred miles an hour."

"You really mean that?" Kingswell inquired eagerly.

"I do," Vane stated confidently. "If PX wants the plane, PX shall have it."

"PX certainly does," said Kingswell. "We may have to carry out certain plans one of these days, and a plane capable of that speed would be perfect in every way for our purposes."

It was arranged that the design should be examined by PX's experts. If they pronounced favorably, PX was to supply all funds needed to complete the plane."

"Our friend Heaton looks a bit worried," said Kingswell.

"I'd give my eye teeth to be in on this business, but I've got a job and can't afford to chuck it."

"But we'll need you both if we go in for this plane," said Kingswell. "Would you give up your job if afterwards we get you a better one?"

"Would I!" Heaton exclaimed.

Some days later the friends heard from PX.

"Full speed ahead with this machine," Kingswell urged. "Our experts are all for the design. Full speed ahead. We've had bad news. Gunz and Slaven have signed their secret pact of aggression. PX may have to act before very long, and our best plan hinges on the success of your invention. How soon can you have this machine finished?"

Vane named an approximate date, after conferring with Heaton.

"Good!" Kingswell approved. "But we've got to have a sistership as well. How long would that take?"

Vane and Heaton calculated and recalculated.

"If everything went without a hitch," said Vane, "we might finish No. 2 in about four months.

Kingswell frowned, considering. "It'll be shaving it close. Early March is the date Gunz and Slaven have set for their stroke. Build as fast as possible. If it's a choice between money and a minute, save the minute every time. To speed things up, we'll attend to all the orders. You just list everything you'll need and we'll have it manufactured and deliver it. That'll cover your tracks too. I've already taken a field and workshops for you, under an alias. If it's not right we'll get one that is."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Harold Vane and John Heaton were calling on Mr. Kingswell, of International Investments, Ltd., who, they had discovered, was head of a mysterious organization identified by the letters PX. Vane's curiosity had been aroused, when, fogbound over the Cornwall Devon peninsula, he followed a radio signal and came down on a strange airfield where he was bound and gagged by masked men, who released him only after carefully checking his identity. He enlisted Heaton's aid in unravelling the mystery; they had discovered the headquarters, with extensive equipment stored underground in abandoned mines. While they were exploring the passages, a stranger pursued them. They escaped, but he fell into a shaft where he became imprisoned. Finding his notebook, Vane and Heaton gained much information about the mysterious organization.

Through courtesy of Camp Brown Ledge, Mallett's Bay, Vermont

Camp military drill on horseback

When You Go to Camp

By Mary Kelly

The best and most useful features of camping are being emphasized for the 1943 season—a pleasanter prospect for the camper than curtailment of camping or introduction of radical changes would be.

Of nationwide importance this year are the "crop-ettes," a land army of youths who will help to fill the nation's food basket. Arrangements are being made for them to work in victory gardens maintained at camp as well as in the fields of near-by farms.

Too inexperienced to know what a back-to-the-farm movement really entails, many boys and girls, fresh from a city school's nature room with its limited activities, will learn interesting examples first-hand of what makes carrots grow, how to improve apple trees, how potatoes should be planted. Some of this will be taught them at camp, before the farmers have an opportunity to test these new city hands, whose accomplishments mean so much to the public in general this year.

Help for Farmers

"This must be a big food raising year," say officials at The Toltecs, a camp for boys near Westport, Connecticut. "Farm labor is scarce. About 30 boys of The Toltecs will perform approximately 1,800 hours of farm work in July and August; one third of it on Moultonboro Neck, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.; two thirds in Weston, Connecticut. Farmers in both sections will be asked to plant larger areas and to use the services of Toltec boys, compensation to be made in produce priced at wholesale market prices."

This farm program will not preclude ample time for sports, mountaineering and other delights at The Toltecs.

Camp Greenkill, operated by the Young Men's Christian Association 80 miles from New York City, has carefully worked out a plan with the County Agriculture Defense Committee for the older boys to help neighboring farmers to get in the crops, with the possibility also of having them stay on to help with the full harvest.

The boys will not work more than six hours a day five days a week, it is emphasized. During the first few days they will work only four hours a day. Boys undertaking this work must be at least 14 years old and must have the written consent of parents. Physical fitness is a requirement.

A mile and a half away, is "Y" camp, Camp Talcott, where younger boys are trained. Land and water sports at both of these places will show the Commando influence, the directors say, but this program has been safeguarded according to the growth of the boy.

Girls in camp this summer are going to be more useful than ever when they return to their homes in the fall.

Household Mechanics

Aloha Camp at Fairlee, Vermont, accommodating girls from 12 to 18 years, prepares campers for the many demands upon women in a world at war. Without departing from the old-time essentials of good camping, this establishment lists certain features including swimming, diving, canoeing, sailing, music, dramatics and others as "the same," while in another column it enumerates all that will be "different" this year.

In the latter classification are farming both in the camp garden, hay fields, and in the neighboring strawberry lots; cooking meals out doors; hand sewing and use of the sewing machine; household mechanics—Can you replace a blown-out fuse or put up a shelf?—also a greater emphasis on squad duty, or responsibility for camp cleanliness and order since all kinds of labor is scarce.

Global geography, learning more of the background of other peoples, is considered too important to reserve just for the school periods of the year. At Sea Pines, East Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Massachusetts, a Spanish-American project has been introduced with satisfying results. Continued efforts in preparing girls for global understanding, for character objectives, skills, and inter-racial problems are being made in this camp as practical preparation for a postwar world.

Stage Fixings for a Puppet Theater

Fun With Model Theaters—11

By Owen Oliver
Illustrated by the Author

We shall now consider various types of Puppet Theaters. Fig. 1 shows the most common type, that for which the screens illustrated in the previous article are intended. The theater stands on a table of average height—that is, about 2 ft. 6 ins. It will be noticed that the construction very closely resembles that of the cardboard and wooden models already dealt with. It has, roughly, the same proportions of width, length, and height; a stage, a proscenium, fly-rails cut to support bridges for scenery. It can be fitted with footlights, and space has been left under the stage for electric wiring.

But the back of the stage is different. Instead of merely two uprights and a crossbar, there is a box-like structure with its open side facing front-stage. This is the operating bridge on which the puppeteers rest their arms to relieve the strain, and to give their fingers maximum control when manipulating the dolls. The top is a little higher than the fly-rails to give the strings the right length proportionate to the puppets.

Installing the Lights

The most convenient place for the electric switch and battery is on the right side of this bridge, and to prevent accidents to the battery the writer places it in a small wooden cage fixed to the side of the bridge. To have the stage suddenly plunged into darkness at the most dramatic moment of the play would mean ruin of the whole performance. Good workmanship alone should insure there being no exposed points of nails or rough edges to the woodwork on which strings can catch, but to make doubly sure it is advisable to give the surface a good smoothing all over with glass paper.

The stage opening, as shown in Fig. 2, is 15 inches by 20 inches. This gives a suitable height and width to the stage for performances by puppets of about six inches in height. The fly-rails are not carried to the back of the stage as in the theater for static figures on sliders, for such rails would obstruct the strings of the puppets. A completely clear passage from the stage upwards is required in front of the operating bridge for the entry of stringed puppets. The fly-rails, however, are long enough to support bridges for top pieces and wings, which must be kept well to the front of the stage in order to be out of the way of the "actors." In fact, it may occasionally be necessary to combine top piece and wings in an arch of one piece of wood or cardboard (Fig. 4). The back scene, Fig. 5, since it has no fly-rails to support it, is hung by means of screw-eyes onto small hooks screwed into the back wall of the theater formed by the operating bridge. The act curtain is fitted to draw up and down, as in the wooden model already described. The scenery is constructed as in previous models, except that it should be made stronger and firmer, so that if a puppet rubs against it, it will not immediately collapse. Built scenery, with its appearance of solidity, is particularly appropriate for the puppet theater, since it accords so very well with the rounded figures of the modelled puppets.

Fig. 3 shows wooden properties of outsize proportions, suitable for the giant's kitchen in "Jack and the Beanstalk." They are fixed to a thin wooden base, so that when the giant attempts to sit down to table he will not push both it and the chair about the stage. The goblet, too, is fixed to the table top. Any properties such as beds, stools, logs, forms and milestones should be similarly fixed, so that they will not slide away when characters are brought into contact with them.

For painting the proscenium and scenery, etc., poster colors or oils are recommended, and the avoidance of the use of small brushes will make niggling work impossible.

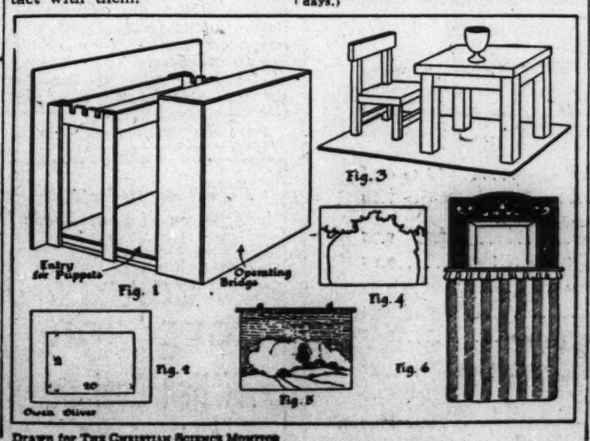
Punch and Judy Shows

Another type of puppet theater is shown in Fig. 6, and is familiar to most of us as the theater for the Punch and Judy Show. This, the glove puppet theater, is a box-like structure with a proscenium, but without a stage, supported on a wooden frame screened by a curtain. The operator stands, or sits, inside the curtain screen and manipulates the puppets on his fingers. Mr. Maurice Baring has said that in Punch and Judy "the play and nothing but the play is the thing. That is perhaps why it is the best of all plays." Granted. And that is also why the stringed puppet theater is the favorite. For the marionette theater is a miniature of the real theater, a vehicle for expression for the dramatist, the actor, the singer, the elocutionist, the artist, the musician, the craftsman, and the producer.

There are also miniature theaters in which the puppets are operated understage, and about which a good library will provide information. But these also have severe limitations, and youth is not concerned with limitations.

Next Thursday we shall discuss puppet making.

(This is the eleventh of twelve articles that are appearing on consecutive Thursdays.)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Mail Bag

"I'm interested in writing to girls over in England, and in Australia, too," writes Gwen S. (12), of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. "I've lived in Oklahoma only a few months. Before we came here, I lived in California.

"I particularly enjoy classic and symphonic music. I play the piano myself and enjoy it very much. Some of the other things I like to do are painting and drawing. My hobby is collecting match folders. I have some from the Hawaiian Islands."

"Many, many times I've written in to the Mail Bag, to other girls, but now I should like to have my own name printed," writes Jewel R. (18), of Oakland, California.

"I have just graduated from high school. In high school, I was an art major, so it is needless to state that my main interest is art. Narrowing down the vast field of art, I'm especially interested in fashion illustrating and clay sculpture. Although I'm working now, my dream is to attend art school some day.

"As for sports, I like to swim and play tennis. My hobbies are corresponding and reading, besides modeling in clay."

Pat M. (16), of Oakland California, would like to correspond with girls in England and the United States. "I am a junior in high school," she writes. "My hobby is collecting samples. I like also to go bicycling and roller skating, and enjoy all forms of athletics."

Gladys B. (14), of Oakland, California, would like to correspond with other girls, especially those in Switzerland, Alaska, England, Ireland, and Scotland. "My hobbies are writing stories and poems, doing all kinds of needlework, and writing letters," she writes. "I find stories about prairies, moors and deserts very interesting, and I'd like to know a lot more about them."

"I sent in my name to this column four years ago, and have received many enjoyable letters through the Mail Bag," writes Shirley B. (15), of New Bedford, Massachusetts, who would now like to make more friends through the Mail Bag. "My hobbies are dancing, playing the piano, traveling, and writing letters," she writes. "I am a sophomore in high school."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters.

Firmer Control of Minerals And Metals Sought by Ickes

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes today urged further coordination of policy and actions in the field of metals and minerals "if this nation is to make the fullest and quickest use of its resources and at the same time preserve its economic structure."

The Interior Department feels, Mr. Ickes said, that closer co-ordination would give the greatest help to the small businessman in the field, as well as to the whole war metals program.

Testifying before a Senate small business subcommittee studying the mineral industry, Mr. Ickes said that "some steps in this direction have been taken, but more must be done—and soon."

Among steps designed to help small mines, Mr. Ickes listed continuation of exploratory work, the establishment of mills which could handle stock piling of ore from small mines, the guarantee of bonus prices to small and marginal producers for a longer period than at present, and the addition of products to the bonus price plan as warranted.

"Today," Mr. Ickes asserted, "and as long as our need continues, which will be as long as we are fighting this bitter and hard war, it is paramount that we call into play every facility and enterprise that is available."

Fifteen months after the assault on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Ickes declared, there exists "an anomalous situation, in which on the one hand there is a serious need for raw materials to feed our war plants, and on the other hand there are large numbers of small entrepreneurs—owners and operators of small mining and milling properties—begging for an opportunity to produce for war."

The Secretary said that in the early stages of preparedness the Government was willing to assume financial risks in order to insure increased output of raw materials and fighting weapons.

"We will continue to assume such risks, if we are to succeed in our tasks as quickly as possible," Mr. Ickes said. "But we must take a chance on the little fellow also. We are under a moral obligation to sustain small enterprise."

Negro Charges Race Prejudice Balks Full Use of Manpower

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Representatives of Negro organizations told the Senate Military Committee today that war industry has failed to utilize "huge man and woman-power pools" because of race prejudice.

Opposing as unnecessary the Austin-Wadsworth bill to conscript labor for war work, Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Morris Milgram, National Secretary of the Workers Defense League, testified that discrimination both in war industry and Government constitutes the greatest loss of manpower.

"The manner and extent to which we have been extorted, relegated, and frozen in the categories of underpaid domestics, agricultural, and unskilled workers; intimidated, mobbed, and lynched if we resented those encroachments on our fundamental rights," Mr. White said, "will forever remain a blot on America and democracy as it is practiced here."

Mr. White said that six months after a Presidential executive order outlawing discrimination against Negro workers, a United States Employment Service survey disclosed that 51 per cent of war industries said "they did not and would not employ Negro workers."

"The result," he added, "is that there are more than 1,000,000 unemployed or under-employed Negroes today in the United States."

Mr. White said strikes and walkouts had occurred at some war plants because Negroes were hired or promoted. Some private industries and large corporations in many Southern States, he testified, "hold Negroes in a state of peonage."

"A major part of the manpower problem in America today," he contended, "is the unwillingness of employer and employee alike to accept the skills, actual or potential, which the Negro has and willingly offers.

"With that problem unsolved, I would not trust any man, Negro or white, with such sweeping powers as this bill confers. It virtually amounts to dictatorship."

Farm Editor Blames Bureaus For Bringing on Food Shortage

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP) — Wheeler McMillen, editor of the Farm Journal and agricultural authority, called on the Administration to take immediate steps to end what he termed unnecessarily severe food rationing.

There is no need for any city family to go hungry this year or next, Mr. McMillen said in a statement, which asserted that farmers, "if not prevented by the bureaucrats, can and will produce enough food."

"Both production and distribution are now being interfered with," the statement said, "until the city breadwinner promises to be 1943's forgotten man. He can earn money and count rationing coupons and still not eat three healthy meals a day.

"Over him and his family dangle penalties for the years of crop restrictions. Edicts, decrees, production penalties and regimenters became more abundant than crops. We had the ever-normal granary. Now we have the ration line. Rationing is accepted as a wartime necessity, but it doesn't have to be managed by ill trained incompetents skilled only in making more numerous and more irritating mistakes.

"If the job of getting food to the people were left to the farmers and to businessmen with whatever minimum of regulation war requires, every ration coupon might be worth more next winter.

"Event though the food supply cannot be quite as usual in wartimes, it won't be the fault of the farmers if there is an unnecessary shortage in the city markets. It will be the fault of the Triple A, of the War Manpower Commission, of the OPA, of the Office of Civilian Supply, the Department of Agriculture and of the White House. It will be because Washington planned it wrong.

"The White House should plow under the little bureaus and slaughter the red tape. The cure for the shortage is not more regulations, but to let the farmers grow more food. It is better to produce an abundance than to ration a scarcity.

"No war was ever won on an empty stomach."

Entry of Bahaman Farmers Into Florida Improves Outlook for Food Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—With the assurance of adequate labor from the Bahamas to harvest their crops, Florida growers are planning greatly increased food production next winter.

The announcement by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, that importation of workers from the Bahama Islands will begin April 1 has instilled an optimistic outlook in the previously gloomy Florida farming picture.

Some 5,000 farm workers are slated to arrive in Florida April 1. The majority of them probably will be sent to harvest the sugar crop in the vicinity of Clewiston. Some of them will help to salvage the vegetable crop north of here.

Although there are still some tomatoes, beans, and squash to be picked south of here, the Bahamian labor will arrive too late to help the vegetable growers there during their heavy season, according to Charles H. Steffani, County Agricultural Agent. Many of the crops rotted in the fields this winter because of the insufficiency of farm workers. When freezing weather descended into this tip of Florida during February many of the vegetables were destroyed which, with adequate labor, would already have gone to market.

There is expected to be the usual gradual dwindling supply of vegetables harvested here until June. Then, except for the market gardens which help supply tables, there is little action on the South Florida farming front until August, when the farmers begin their seed beds for the next season.

Now that the imported labor is available, it is estimated by Luther L. Chandler, chairman of the Agricultural War Board here and Florida consultant to the War Manpower Commission, that there will be a farm production increase of at least 40 per cent next season.

It was in conferences between the Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas, and Mr. Chandler about a year ago that the idea of utilizing Bahamians made idle by the war's effect on tourist trade was originated. Ever since then farm leaders here have been asking for permission to be granted by the Department of Agriculture and the WMC to import the labor.

After many months of endeavoring to supply the labor from domestic sources, the United States Employment Service has been instructed to recruit experienced farm workers in the British-possessed islands off the coast of Florida. They will be imported under Farm Security Administration regulations and paid prevailing farm wages. They will be allowed to remain here only so long as they are employed on farms.

Canada Increases Rates for Postage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, April 1

New postage increases go into effect in Canada today, with personal postcards calling for a three-cent stamp instead of two, and first-class letters taking four cents for the mailing instead of three.

The Canadian Post Office Department announced the increase on March 23.

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Leelanau boys may earn on camp farm—may take high school accredited. War Department specified courses in auto mechanics, electricity, radio, shop and mathematics—enjoy all land and sea sports in northern Michigan forests. Booklet, Arthur S. Huey, Dir., Glen Arbor, Mich.
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N. Y. Office, 11 W. 42nd St. LO. 5-1338

Indian Reform Bill Advances Property Rights of Women

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 1—The Hindu Intestate Succession bill, a social-reform measure affecting Hindu women and their right to property, was introduced into the Indian Legislature last week.

This bill represents the first fruits of a report of the Hindu Law Committee, submitted in 1941. The report recommended that Hindu law be codified in successive stages, beginning with the law of succession and followed by the law of marriage. The legislative measure embodies the common law of intestate succession for all Hindus in British India and seeks to remove sex disqualification by which Hindu women in general have been precluded from inheriting property. It would abolish the limited estate of Hindu women, giving them the same rights as Moslem, Christian, and Parsi women.

One interesting aspect of the discussion was the appearance before the House of Mrs. Renuka Ray, nominated by the Government to represent views of women during progress of the bill. Mrs. Ray spoke with great cogency and eloquence, demolishing arguments of a small group of orthodox Hindu stalwarts who always put up a fight against such measures. It probably was due to her advocacy that delaying amendments were decisively defeated and the bill referred to a joint select committee of both Houses as next stage toward the statute book.

Mrs. Ray is the granddaughter of Mrs. P. K. Ray of Calcutta, a pioneer educationist who founded the famous Gokhale Girls School more than 20 years ago and still administers it. She is herself an educationist serving on the Central Advisory Board of Education and also the board of the university founded by Tagore. She has been for 13 years an active member of the All-India Women's Conference and was its social secretary when it began work for the removal of social disabilities to women. She now is in charge of its adult education work. Mrs. Ray is well known in Britain and spoke for the All-India Women's Conference in the United States in 1935.

Discussing the bill, Mrs. Ray said, "We feel this bill, which is supported by all progressive women's organizations, is important as the beginning of a series of reforms. Also, this active sympathy on the part of law members marks a new departure in the attitude of the Government, which has formerly inclined too much in favor of conservative interpretations. If this bill goes through, we believe the marriage bill and the rest of the codification will follow. Hence its success means a great deal to those working to improve the position of women."

Eden Says U. S. Visit Proves 'We Think Alike on Problems'

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, who is now in Canada, found that "we think alike on the problems that face us" in his talks in Washington, he told Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a farewell message made public last night.

Secretary Hull answered that the exchanges of views were "a very real contribution to the cause we have in common."

During the day, Secretary Hull received on separate visits to the State Department, Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Ambassador, and T. V. Soong, the Chinese Foreign Minister. State Department sources said the purpose of the meetings was a general exchange of information, particularly concerning subjects all three discussed with Mr. Eden before the British statesman left for Canada yesterday.

Mr. Soong told reporters he is going to London in April or May for further talks with Mr. Eden.

The text of Mr. Eden's message to Secretary Hull:

"On leaving the United States after my brief but most fruitful visit, I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude for the unfailing kindness and open-hearted friendliness with which I have been everywhere received and in particular for your own most generous welcome. The talks I have had in Washington have shown that we think alike on the problems that face us.

"I return to London with a new understanding of the policies and ideals of your Government and people and a deepened conviction that close collaboration between us is an indispensable basis for the development of common action by the United Nations now and after the war."

Secretary Hull's reply:

"I said goodbye to you at the airport on Tuesday with very real regret. Your presence in Washington and the occasion it offered for exchanges of views has been a very real contribution to the cause we have in common. Thank you for your friendly note. I send with this an expression of warm regard to you and the members of your party who so much contributed to the discussions in Washington."

Knox Sees Major Task At Sea Falling to U. S.

NE WYORK, April 1 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday told 980 newly commissional Naval Reserve ensigns that "in that great naval conflict which stretches around the world the major responsibility for victory at sea remains with the United States, because we have the greatest fleet."

Mr. Knox said that to build and maintain an organization to protect the world against aggression in the years following the close of this war would take time, and "in that interval . . . it is going to rest upon the American and British navies to see that a fresh war doesn't break out again somewhere else."

Allied Forces Aided in Desert by Fearless Arabs

Continued from Page 1

Libyan Arabs—would be tethered near by, and if one got enough to the truck to peer through the mesh of the camouflage net one could see several robed figures sitting inside deep in conversation with a little, rotund, mild-looking colonel.

If one dropped in between such important business calls the colonel was always hospitably ready for a friendly chat, relating fascinating information about the tribes and customs of Libyan "Ay-rabs" as he affectionally called them. Searching his serene countenance one never would guess that before the war this man served as consul in practically every Arab country and had in fact been in Tripoli when Italy declared war, that he spoke most Arab dialects perfectly and knew all Libyan Arabs of any consequence.

This colonel, who was senior Arab officer on Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's staff, was also head of a mysterious organization called the Senussi Arab Legion, some of whose officers were Englishmen schooled in the Colonel Lawrence tradition, but was otherwise commanded by Senussi chiefs who, like their leader, Mohammed Idris Senussi, had fled from Libya to Egypt with an Italian price upon their heads.

All these gentlemen were constantly popping in and out of camp, in and out of uniform, on highly dangerous and confidential missions.

Extensive Organization

Through tribal connections of the Senussi and by enlisting services and elements throughout Libya and Tripolitania who had never made their peace with the Fascists, the Arab legion built up a ramified military and intelligence organization whose eyes and ears were everywhere and whose brain was parked in that little truck that kept on the fringe of General Montgomery's headquarters.

Closest liaison was maintained between the Senussi Legion and a "Long Range Desert Group"—that band of stalwarts who delighted in overland raids deep into the enemy's rear. Traveling in jeeps with .450-calibre machine guns mounted fore and aft the L. R. D. G. would roar through the desert, swinging far south to avoid interception and re-emerge in the coastal inhabited area hundreds of miles behind the front—destroying supply dumps, falling on sleeping camps by night, mowing down startled enemy troops as they jumped from bed.

They were a wild picturesque lot who often dressed as natives for disguise. As it is impossible to grow whiskers at a moment's notice, L. R. D. G. members were exempted from the general British Army ruling against facial shrubbery and became currently known as the "bearded gentlemen."

A Subaltern's Experience

A close friend of mine, Subaltern of the Scots Guards Bernard Bruce, a scion of an ancient and illustrious house, volunteered for the L. R. D. G. last summer. He next turned up the day we entered Tripoli. After various exploits and many narrow squeaks he had been assigned to lead a company of desert jeeps in a gallop across coastal sand dunes in an attempt to reach Tripoli before the tail of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's rear guard cleared out and cut off the segment. They were too late, as the Germans evacuated faster than was expected, but were among the first British forces in Tripoli.

Bernard shared my room at Tripoli's Grand Hotel and for the next week there were always several strange bearded gentlemen about, shaving or scrubbing off vast deposits of Libyan real estate.

The first night Bernard failed to turn up 'till early morning, when he came trailing in rather sheepishly. Replying to stern inquiries as to what had become of him, he replied he had been sleeping in the desert so long he had got entirely out of the habit of sleeping indoors and had simply unrolled his bedding in the yard.

Hospitality and Mutton

Once I accompanied one of Bernard's bearded friends on a visit to an Arab household where he had lived previously on a secret visit to Tripoli while the enemy still was in possession. The simple folk wept with joy and almost overwhelmed us with hospitality—consisting chiefly of fried mutton.

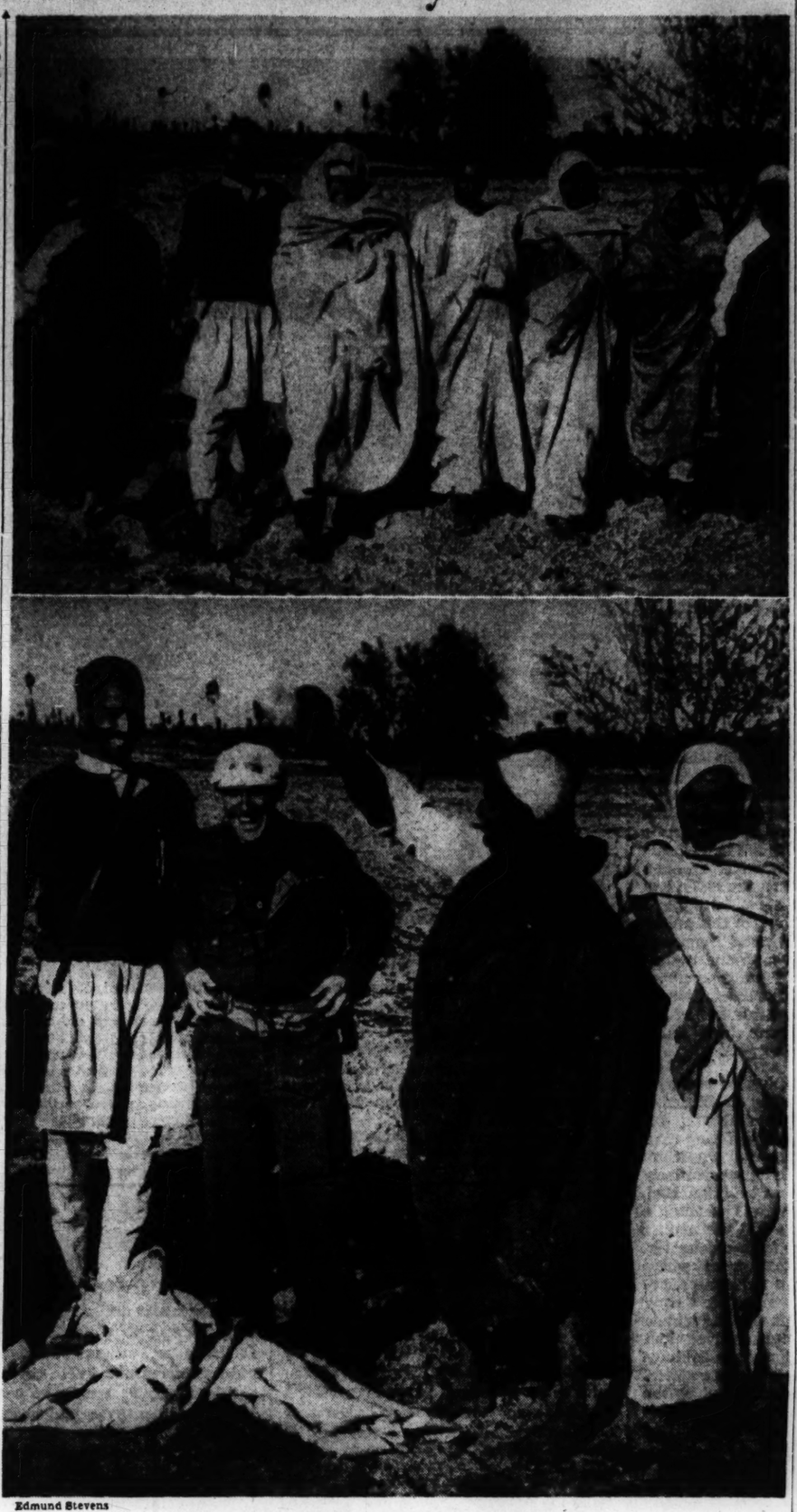
An anteroom of the Governor's office in Government House in Tripoli, where Brigadier Lush, head of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration, commonly known as O. E. T. A. was installed, was constantly full of Arab chieftains bringing presents, offerings and thanksgiving for their deliverance. Many of them had just been released from jails and prison camps where they had languished for decades. There was no doubting the pro-Allied sympathies of the Libyan Arabs.

Motives as to why Bedouin Arabs gave the British an almost unanimous welcome were somewhat mixd. primarily, they detested the Italian colonial regime but they also visited their hatred upon Italian colonists and agricultural settlers, whom the Nomadic Bedouins regarded as trespassers on their immemorial pastures.

These Italian colonists by toil and sweat had transformed tracts of barren desert into little corners of Italy, fair with orchards, vineyards, olive groves and grain fields. Any changeover in the regime provided an interregnum between the departure of Italian authorities and the arrival of British forces—when the Bedouins were free to plunder these settlements.

One of their favoite methods was to drive their flocks through cultivated fields, devouring or trampling down everything. This to them was symbolic of nomad triumph over the peasant. There were also large food stores, clothing stores to be looted in the wake of the retreating army and the Bedouins are past masters at looting.

British authorities curbed all lawlessness and provided protection for the Italian colonists as soon as they could get organized but meanwhile some damage had been done. From Cyrenaica particularly all colonists were evacuated by the Italians themselves. It is doubtful that they will ever return as Cyrenaica is the home of the Senussis who have served the Allied cause well and faithfully and will probably emerge as an independent Arab state when this war is over.



Edmund Stevens

Metamorphosis in the Libyan Sunshine

Top: An incident near Castel Benito when "a group of wildly waving and shouting Arabs came running toward us. We drove our jeep right up to them." Bottom: "One of their number unloosed his billowing white burnoose and . . . stood unmasked as a sergeant-pilot of the Royal Canadian Air Force. He had crashed . . . the Arabs had rescued him."

Montreal Radio Stations Piloted War Workers in Car Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Radio was brought into play during Montreal's recently ended streetcar strike which tied up the whole system of the Montreal Tramways Company. The city's four radio stations, CFCF, CKAC, CBM and CBF immediately took to the air as soon as the extent of the interruption in transportation service became known, to broadcast to the public exactly where and when war workers could expect specially chartered busses to transport them to their places of work.

The majority of plants manufacturing essentials of war are situated on the outskirts of the city, and as soon as routes were organized the announcements were put over the air. The strike was the city's greatest interruption of service in the past 40 years, and as there is no alternate service, such as subways or elevated system, it became a hardship on those who lived any distance from their place of work.

Rationing of gasoline and the lack of private automobiles on the city streets added to the discomfort. The city's dwindling taxi service was pressed to the limit, and trucks were commandeered to help people in the problem of transportation. Firms with a large number of employees and having a fleet of trucks immediately turned their trucks over to the service of their employees, taking to their homes as many as possible of those living beyond walking distance. All within walking distance of their work had to do it the hard way.

Hourly bulletins were broadcast throughout the day, and kept war workers informed of their chances of getting a lift, and the nearest spot where they might contact transportation. After the first 12 hours of the strike no rift could be seen in the clouds which might promise any relief. The only ray of sunshine was the ideal walking weather which the weather man presented.

Torpedoed Twice; Draft Charge Off

LOS ANGELES, April 1 — C. T. Burnett, New Orleans marine engineer, was torpedoed by the Japanese, torpedoed by the Germans, and then arrested as a draft evader by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

But the United States Commissioner dismissed the charge after hearing Engineer Burnett tell this story:

He was second engineer on a freighter torpedoed Dec. 7, 1941, by the Japanese off Pearl Harbor. He lost all his possessions, including $160 in his locker, and spent nine days on a raft before being rescued.

He was on a ship torpedoed by the Germans 60 miles off Key West a few months later.

Engineer Burnett said his New Orleans draft board lost his selective service record. He was picked up by Federal agents at the request of his New Orleans draft board, which reported he had failed to keep in touch with it.

Commissioner David B. Head arranged for him to register with a board here.

Davies Declares Soviet Word Good

PHILADELPHIA, April 1 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, said today that there is no justification for "fears" that the Soviet Union will make a separate peace with Hitler and then attempt to "project Communism throughout Europe."

"The Russians' word is good," he said. ". . . When they say they will not make a separate peace with Hitler, that they stand for peace and they will not interfere with our form of government in any way, they mean what they say and will do what they promise."

Mr. Davies' comments were made in a 2,000-word statement appearing under his by-line in the Philadelphia Record, which had asked him to discuss the political effect upon Europe and the world of a Russian victory over Germany.

American Movies Abroad Make Surprising Impressions

ANKARA, Turkey, Delayed (AP)—The tremendous impression which American movies make abroad is a constant source of surprise to an American accustomed to treat them purely as entertainment.

In West Africa, where a shilling a day is good pay for many a native, hundreds of them spend half that sum to go to an open-air movie and thrill to two-year-old cops-and-robber pictures or to gape with open mouths at drawing-room comedy. The smart dialogue doesn't mean much to them, but those I watched were left in speechless awe by the costumes and settings. They never saw anything like it, but it convinces them that America is some country.

Almost every English-speaking Egyptian I meet inquires about life in Hollywood.

On the other hand, the small hall-boy at my hotel was disappointed in me because I was not a personal friend of "Mackie Rony" (Mickey Rooney).

At an open-air restaurant which features movies, I saw 300 persons forget their dinners while they concentrated on a much-cut and battered print of "The Trial of Mary Dugan."

In Palestine, a Jerusalem hotel clerk, learning I was from Oklahoma, asked about cowboys and inquired if the Indians were really so deadly accurate with bow and arrows. I told him Indians didn't use bows and arrows any more except perhaps for a little light sport, but he refused to believe it.

He insisted, "I saw them myself at the films just two days ago."

Seattle-Alaska-Orient Service Planned by Northwest Airlines

SAINT PAUL, Minn., April 1 (AP)—Croil Hunter, President of Northwest Airlines, announced that initial steps have been taken to establish an all-American commercial air route from Seattle, Wash. to Alaska and thence to the Orient.

The proposed route would be an extension of the present Northwest system between Chicago, the Twin Cities, and Seattle. It would run from Seattle to Anchorage and Nome, Alaska, and then to Manila, Peiping, Shanghai, and Chungking, ending in Calcutta, India.

Concurrently, the airline is also amending an existing application for a Washington-Twin Cities-Fairbanks, Alaska, route to extend it to Nome. It also proposes an alternate route on the Twin Cities-Fairbanks leg via McMurray and Norman Wells, Canada, and Fort Yukon, Alaska, which would be fuel stops.

Action of the airline was disclosed in the serving notice upon all American airlines of Northwest's intention to apply to the Civil Aeronautics Board for a certificate of convenience and necessity to establish the Seattle-Alaska-Orient route. The Twin Cities-Fairbanks application already is on file. The present policy of the CAB is to act on no new route applications except at request of another Government agency.

Mr. Hunter pointed out that part of the proposed route to the Orient, insofar as cities now occupied by the enemy are concerned, must necessarily depend on the outcome of the war. However, he said there was no reason why service between the United States and Alaska should not be started at once and that service to other Far Eastern cities in Allied hands also should be inaugurated as soon as possible.

'City of Roses' Digging Up Flower Beds for Vegetables

PORTLAND, Ore., April 1 (AP)—Roses are red and violets are blue—but who ever heard of them in a stew!

And that's why folks in this city of roses are planting victory gardens along with millions of other ration-harried Americans.

Portland's famous roses are wallflowers now, all but forgotten in the stampede for vegetable seeds. Portlanders are out to transfer the pretty pictures on the seed packages to their tables.

Consider what's happening in this crowded shipyard city. The "city farmers" have pounced on vacant lots. Many are spading up their lawns and the parking strips between sidewalk and curb. Some even are converting flower gardens and fish ponds into vegetable sites.

In tune with the lyric "Don't bring me posies when it's shoesies that I need," the greenhouse men are throwing out beds of roses and other flowers to make room for vitamin-loaded vegetable plants. The Oregon Bedding Stock Association announced more than 20,000,000 essential plants will be produced.

Nurserymen expect to save the amateur gardener time and energy. Well-started plants will be sold alongside orchids and Easter lilies in flower shops as well as in seed stores.

Golfers will all but carry a hoe in their bags. Members of Portland's swank Alderwood Country Club are turning the "rough" area between fairways and along the sides of the course into garden plots. Each member will plant and tend city lot-sized gardens between rounds of golf. The club's groundkeepers will water the plots along with the grass.

Even the Portland Zoo will have a vegetable patch.

Visitors to Portland may be surprised to find gardens in dead-end streets and on park property in the center of streets. The City Commissioners passed an ordinance making it possible.

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The Home Forum

Dependable Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT YOUTH is seeking dependable health is evidenced in the many activities which have been established with the object of promoting its physical well-being. In spite of all the attention given to the subject, the physical examination of those called up for military service has resulted in many rejections because of physical defects. Why should such a condition prevail when so much attention has been given to the subject of health? Is it not because some essential factor has been omitted, or that mankind has looked in all directions but the right one in seeking the way to establish and maintain a right sense of health? What is the essential factor that has been largely omitted? Is it not the recognition of God, or Mind, as the true source of health?

Centuries ago David, the sweet singer of Israel, voiced his conviction that God alone is the healer and preserver of man. In the one hundred and third Psalm we read, **"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with loving-kindness and tender mercies; who satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."**

* * *

More than half a century ago Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, startled the world when she proclaimed in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 120), **"Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind; nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on the subject of health."** Through the study of Christian Science young people are learning that dependable health can be found through a right understanding of God and of man's divine relationship to Him, and through obedience to His laws.

It is now generally conceded by reputable physicians that the physical condition of the body is largely dependent upon one's mental condition. Christian Science takes the radical stand that all disease is mental, and that it is caused by wrong thinking, expressed in fear, ignorance, or sin. It is now recognized that fear is one of the most frequent mental causes of disease. Fear of climate, weather, pestilence, contagion, food, water, and a host of other things is manifested in ill health. Christian Science enables one to expose and destroy these fears and other disease-producing thoughts in human consciousness. They are destroyed through the understanding that they are without attraction, without power, and are indeed unreal, because they are no part of God's creation, which is wholly good. As the goodness of real being, and the unreality of anything unlike good, are discerned through Science, mistaken thoughts disappear, true thoughts are attained, and health is restored and established.

* * *

Since one's thinking determines the state of his health, it is incumbent upon everyone to guard his thoughts continuously. In a helpful article in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210), Mrs. Eddy admonishes her students: **"Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness. Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."**

Every sickly, sinful, and inharmonious thought should be replaced with thoughts of health, wholeness, joy, peace, and love. "But I cannot think harmonious thoughts when my body is wracked with pain, or when I am burning with a fever," cries the afflicted one. Often one can do better than he would have thought he could do in correcting his own thoughts through Science. But if need be, under such conditions, the loving ministrations of a Christian Science practitioner—one who has a demonstrable understanding of the healing Truth, and devotes his life to the healing of the sick—are available. Through the help of the practitioner the individual may be released from his suffering, and gain a better understanding of God and of His loving provision for man. Thousands have been restored to health and usefulness through the work of consecrated practitioners, while many others, through their own study of the Bible and of the Christian Science textbook, have found release from suffering and pain.

* * *

That dependable health is to be found through the understanding of Christian Science is evidenced in the following experience. A young girl was suffering from tuberculosis, and competent physicians had declared that one lung was entirely gone while the other was badly affected. One day, a stranger who was spending a few days in the home asked the mother to try Christian Science for her daughter. Living in a small inland town where there were no Christian Science practitioners, the mother sent away for a copy of Science and Health. It was the middle of October when the book arrived, and both mother and daughter began to study it diligently, particularly the daughter. Conditions began to improve, and by the time the midwinter term opened in January she returned to school, and completed her course without missing a single day, something she had never done before. This healing took place more than forty years ago, and that young girl is today a vigorous, healthy woman. She learned that dependable health is attained as one gains a demonstrable understanding of God.

Because divine Truth is universal and impartial in its application, all who will may enjoy dependable health, as they seek to gain a clearer understanding of God, and of man's indestructible and eternal status as His perfect image and likeness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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Golden Fountain

Warm rain throughout the night
Laved the sleeping forsythia branches,
Until the heart of the bush awakened.
In the morning golden rain
Diademed each twig:
A fountain of gold bells
Drifting gold spume over the grass.

KATHARYN WOLCOTT

Explaining American Primitives

PRIMITIVE PAINTING, coming out of the eighteenth-century craft tradition, flourished chiefly in New England and Pennsylvania, the chief craft centers of America, though numerous examples have been found in New York and New Jersey and in the southern and middle-western states. The group of "primitive" or 'folk" painters consisted of ordinary craftsmen, sign, coach, and house painters, who turned to painting for pleasure and profit; housewives who occupied leisure hours by making tinsel and watercolor pictures; and young ladies whose seminary curriculum included drawing on sandpaper, working in watercolors, and learning the use of vegetable dyes for painting on velvet, along with reading, writing, dancing, and sewing. Last but not least, there were the itinerant limners and house decorators, who, without any special training to recommend them, travelled from town to town painting likenesses of the townspeople and decorating the walls of their houses with stencilled designs or freehand landscapes.

Most of these painters remain anonymous. All of them were untrained. This means that they lacked the academic training which aimed at developing a capacity for approximating, in paint, the visible appearance of things. The untutored painter attempted to reproduce reality, but his relative inability to do so because of the simplicity of his vision and the limitations of his technique resulted in an essentially abstract style. His technical liabilities made way for a compensating emphasis on pure design.—From "American Primitive Painting," by JEAN LIPMAN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

By Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FARMYARD": *A Woodcut by J. J. Lankes*

J. J. LANKES is an outstanding American craftsman in the art of the woodcut. The medium seems especially adapted to his style and temperament; he has resourcefully probed its potentialities and developed ways of handling the block to promote atmospheric effect and liveliness of design. His prints seem to breathe.

Mr. Lankes' career makes interesting reading. It shows the American artist full of enthusiasm for his medium and eager to work, no matter how hard. He shows in his little pictures a delight in our countryside, in the farmyards, trees, and old houses. There is thought and poetry and humanity in these small black-and-white compositions.

The art of the woodcut is less susceptible to changes in fashion, to the fads that grip graphic artists in other media. It is a dignified medium, encouraging aloofness and profundity, and greatly rewarding the patient and diligent hand.

D. A.

Pålitelig helse

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

AT UNGDOMMEN søker å vinne pålitelig helse, fremgår av de mange tiltak som er satt i gang med det formål å fremme dens fysiske velbefinnende. Til tross for all den opmerksomhet spørsmålet har vært gjenstand for, har legemsundersøkelse av dem som er blitt innkalt til militærtjeneste, resultert i at mange er blitt forkastet på grunn av legemlige skavanker. Hvorfor skulde dette være således, når spørsmålet sundhet er blitt viet så megen opmerksomhet? Er det ikke fordi en eller annen vesentlig faktor er blitt oversett, eller fordi menneskeheten har sett i alle retninger uten den rette for å finne ut hvorledes den skal kunne opnå og opretthol den rette følelse av sundhet? Hvad er det for en vesentlig faktor som i stor utstrekning er blitt oversett? Er det ikke erkjennelsen av at Gud, Sinnet, er den sanne kilde til sundhet?

For århundrer siden gav David, Israels liflige sanger, uttrykk for sin overbevisning om at Gud alene er menneskets helbreder og bevarer. I den 103. salme leser vi: "Min sjel, lov Herren og glem ikke alle hans velgjerninger! Han som forlater all din misgjerning, som læger alle dine sykdommer, han som forløser ditt liv fra graven, som kroner dig med miskunnhet og barmhjertighet, han som metter din sjel med det som godt er, så du blir ung igjen likesom ørnen."

For mere enn et halvt århundre siden bragte Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, verden til å stusse da hun på side 120 i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] erklærte: "Sundhet er ikke en tilstand i materien, men i Sinnet; heller ikke kan de materielle sanser bære pålitelig vidnesbyrd med hensyn til sundhet." Gjennem studiet av Kristen Videnskap lærer de unge at pålitelig helse kan vinnes ved hjelp av en riktig forståelse av Gud og av menneskets guddommelige slektskapsforhold til Ham og gjennem lydighet mot Hans lover.

Det blir nu almindelig innrømmet av velansette læger at legemets fysiske tilstand i stor utstrekning er avhengig av et menneskes mentale tilstand. Kristen Videnskap tar det radikale standpunkt at all sykdom er mental, og at den er forårsaket av feilaktig tenkning, uttrykt i frykt, uvitenhet eller synd. Det blir nu erkjent at frykt er en av de hyppigste mentale sykdomsårsaker. Frykt for klima, vær, pest, smitte, mat, vann o. s. v. en mangfoldighet av andre ting gir sig utslag i dårlig helse. Kristen Videnskap setter oss i stand til å blottstille og tilintetgjøre sådan frykt og andre sykdomsbevirkende tanker i den menneskelige bevissthet. De blir tilintetgjort gjennem forståelsen av at de er uten tiltrekning, uten makt og i sannhet er uvirkelige, fordi de ikke utgjør nogen del av Guds skapelse, som er helt igjennem god. Efter hvert som vi ved hjelp av Videnskapen skjelner den virkelige tilværelses godhet og uvirkeligheten av alt som er ulikt det gode, forsvinner feilaktige tanker, sanne tanker kommer til oss, og sundhet blir gjenoprettet og grunnfestet.

Siden vår tenkning bestemmer vår sundhetstilstand, påhviler det hver enkelt stadig å vokte på sine tanker. I en bemerkelsesverdig artikkel i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (s. 210) gir Mrs. Eddy sine elever denne formaning: "Elskede Christian Scientists, hold eders sinn så fylt med Sannhet og Kjærlighet at synd, sykdom og død ikke kan komme inn. Det er klart at det ikke kan bringes mere inn i det sinn som allerede er fullt. Det er ingen dør hvorigjennem ondt kan komme inn, og intet rum for det onde å fylle i et sinn som er fylt med godhet. Gode tanker er en ugjennemtrengelig rustning; iklædd den er I fullstendig beskyttet mot angrep av villfarelse av enhver art. Og ikke alene I selv er i sikkerhet, men alle på hvem eders tanker hviler, gagnes ved det."

Enhver sykelig, syndig og disharmonisk tanke skulde ombyttes med tanker som uttrykker sundhet, fullstendighet, glede, fred og kjærlighet. "Men jeg kan ikke tenke harmoniske tanker når mitt legeme martres av smerte, eller når jeg brenner av feber," utbryter den som lider. Vi kan ofte gjøre mere enn vi skulde ha trodd vi kunde, med hensyn til å rette på våre tanker ved hjelp av Videnskapen. Men hvis det er nødvendig, kan vi under slike omstendigheter få kjærlig hjelp og råd fra en Kristen Videnskaps praktiserende—en som har en bevislig forståelse av den helbredende Sannhet og vier sitt liv til helbredelsen av de syke. Gjennem den praktiserendes hjelp kan vedkommende bli befriet for sine lidelser og vinne en bedre forståelse av Gud og av Hans kjærlige forsorg for mennesket. Tusener har gjenvunnet sundhet og arbeidsførhet gjennem trofaste praktiserendes arbeide, mens mange andre har funnet befrielse fra lidelse og smerte gjennem sitt eget studium av Bibelen og Kristen Videnskaps lærebok.

At pålitelig helse kan vinnes gjennem forståelsen av Kristen Videnskap, fremgår av følgende erfaring. En ung pike led av tuberkulose, og dyktige læger hadde erklært at den ene lungen var helt borte mens den annen var sterkt angrepet. En dag bad en fremmed som opholdt sig der i hjemmet nogen dager, moren om å forsøke Kristen Videnskap for datteren. Da de bodde i en liten innlandsby hvor der ikke var nogen Kristen Videnskaps praktiserende, sendte moren bud efter et eksemplar av *Science and Health*. Boken kom i midten av oktober, og de gav sig til å studere den flittig, både mor og datter, men særlig datteren. Hennes tilstand begynte å bedres, og da vintersemestret begynte i januar, vendte hun tilbake til skolen og fullførte kurset uten å forsømme en eneste dag, noget som aldri hadde hendt før. Denne helbredelse fant sted for mere enn firti år siden, og denne unge piken er idag en kraftig og sund kvinne. Hun lærte å forstå at vi opnår pålitelig helse efter som vi tilegner oss en bevislig forståelse av Gud.

Fordi den guddommelige Sannhet er universal og upartisk i sin anvendelse, kan alle som vil, komme til å eie pålitelig helse, efter hvert som de vinner en klarere forståelse av Gud og av at mennesket som Hans fullkomne billede og lignelse er uforgjengelig og evig.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Way of Spring

Now in the greater glory
Of a sun
More gold before the shining
Hours are done,
The winds blow alternately
Warm and cold
Nor ever forecast whether
Each day hold
Rain, snow, or sun as far
As eye can reach;
Winter or summer, or
A bit of each—
Whispering that whatever
They may bring
This is the well-remembered
Way of spring—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

From My Library Walls

IT WAS MARK TWAIN who taught me that humor is a serious thing. Until I learned my lesson from him, I accepted humor much too lightly and disrespectfully. Perhaps Goldsmith encouraged me in this when he refers, in *The Deserted Village*, to "the laugh that sounds the vacant mind." I enjoyed a good laugh as much as anyone, but what I failed to appreciate was how essential an ingredient of living humor really is.

The occasion of this all-important lesson is recalled to me by a snapshot of Mark Twain which I took years ago, showing the famous humorist standing on the terrace of the Villa di Quarto, where he and his family were enjoying an Italian holiday. This snapshot was taken just before we entered into a conversation which produced far-reaching effects upon my life.

I had known Mark Twain for years, first at the Boston Author's Club, of which I was an officer and he a frequent guest; then, as fellow Harper authors, we often met at the Harper Round Table for lunch at Delmonico's in New York. Naturally he was always the life of the party. We all thoroughly enjoyed the merry quips which served as leaven in any gathering of which Mark Twain was a part. But I still did not take him seriously. It required that later conversation for me to appreciate that Mark Twain was a philosopher as well as a humorist.

* * *

This meeting between us in Italy, which to me was so historical, came about unexpectedly. My wife and I were paying our usual visit to Florence, when our great friend, Dr. Guido Biagi, Librarian of the Laurentian Library, happened to remark: "I see a friend of yours has taken the Villa di Quarto for the season." I eagerly inquired the location of the villa, which was only about four miles from Florence, soon had Mark Twain on the telephone, and the next day found us a part of the Clemens family. The villa had been originally built for Cosimo de' Medici. Mark Twain led me to the edge of the terrace and pointed out the magnificent view looking out over Florence toward Vallombrosa and the Chianti hills. Then he drew up two easy chairs, and we settled ourselves; happily, the conversation turned on the subject of humor.

I was interested to discover that he was in a different mood than I had ever known. He had thrown off the humorist's pose, which he knew people expected him to wear, and showed obviously that he was ready for serious conversation. In this I encouraged him.

"There is no lasting quality to humor," he replied to my question, "unless it is based on substance. Being funny doesn't amount to anything unless it rests upon a human note. People don't seem to realize that to create humor requires even greater powers of observation, analysis, and understanding than serious writing."

* * *

Frankly, this was an approach to humor that was entirely novel to me; and yet, as Mark Twain stated it, it was completely obvious. Later I found myself re-reading Mark Twain's writings with a new interest and a deeper understanding. Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, who previously had been merely irresponsible and amusing boys, became personified human notes which expressed instinctive joy in living, and created a leaven in the lives of those who vicariously joined with them in their fantastic pranks. The absurd Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, in his ingenious expedients to extricate himself from his various dilemmas, became a prophet of future inventions and mechanical achievements. From that point on, I formed the habit of using Mark Twain's yardstick to measure humor in my own life; and became able joyously to separate that portion which was based upon human notes, and therefore imperishable, from Oliver Goldsmith's variety described in *The Deserted Village*.

In the same frame with the snapshot is a letter written in Mark Twain's scrawled handwriting, which reads as follows: "They are superb—the most extraordinary flowers I have ever seen, and Mrs. Clemens sends her best thanks for them and for your kind remembrance, and in this the rest of us join. With best wishes to you both, and a cordial *auf Wiedersehen*."

* * *

I had forgotten, until I re-read this note, another happy incident that occurred when we returned to Florence from the Villa di Quarto at the end of our visit. The *cocchiere* took great pride in everything, his horse, his *vettura*, and the beautiful view spread out before us as we drove along. Suddenly he had an inspiration, and took a turn to the left, mysteriously driving us to some destination unknown to ourselves. At last he stopped in front of what seemed to be a small Italian flower farm. A white-haired peasant with smiling face responded to the guttural call, but the conversation was entirely between the *cocchiere* and the gardener. The latter disappeared, presently returning with a long spray of magnificent orchids. Mark Twain was well within the truth when he spoke of them as the most extraordinary flowers he had ever seen, and this in "Firenze," the city of flowers, is saying a good deal. Our astonishment and joy in beholding such beauty went straight to the hearts of the two old men. After the usual good-natured haggling, the spray of orchids became my property, a boy on a bicycle was commandeered; and, as we continued our drive toward Florence, the beautiful spray was on its way back to the Villa di Quarto as a p. p. c. message, and as an expression of our enjoyment of the extended hospitality.

Thus again do my library walls yield me happy memories of events which can never be repeated.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

The Cloudlands

Over the earth, gathered in vast crowds
Of turning billowing forms that slowly move
Across the deeps of heaven, as if to prove
The sky the fittest place for motion—clouds,
The loveliest moving things in all the broad
Expanses of the world, will always rove,
And in their bright progression fill with love
All those who see them, being a sign of God.

The stillest pools in silent woods reflect
Upon their mirroring surfaces these shapes,
These lime-white cloudlands of the upper air,
And those who look upon the pools collect
Within their eyes the many bays and capes
Of realms most gloriously strange and fair.

ROGER CHALLIS

"Proud-Pied" April

APRIL IN ENGLAND is the dappled month, "proud-pied," as Shakespeare called it with a happy felicity. Earth and sky, trees and weather, all are dappled. Sunlight and shadow pattern the ground, reflecting the movement of clouds hurrying across the changing sky; while trees and hedges go in mottled livery, some dark and somber, others wearing a scarf of green or starred with frost flowers like the blackthorn. One moment, the days are golden with sunshine, in the next only to be shot through by sudden silver arrows of rain.

There is music abroad. For the bees are already murmuring among the willows, supping their first nectar from the yellow tasseled catkins, and the sweet whistle of a blackbird stirs the sleeping garden. Everywhere new life is springing, new sounds are breaking the long silence; one may almost imagine the triumphant bugle-call of the daffodils under the trees, just as certainly as toward the end of the month the call of the cuckoo will echo from the woods. Does not everybody share Browning's sense of excited discovery on waking, "some morning unaware," to find that the air is filled with the rush of wings, and the glad new song of returning birds? And is there any sweeter moment in all the year than the discovery of the first frail violet under the hedge, or the sound of those first clear notes of the nightingale? Both are born in April.

So, too, are the pale primroses starring the bright woodland moss, and the fritillary lamps of anemones shining in the dim recesses of the dreaming woods. But for them the woodland paths are bare still, with only a faint haze of green visible as yet, although the wild cherry bloom rides high up in the wind like a fragile cloud; and sometimes, late in the month and close to the damp earth, steals the wraith-like smoke of bluebells breaking bud.

Secret and still are the woods; but out in the valley the wind, which is high, with something of March's roguery, ruffles the gray seas of barley and chases cloud galleons across the blue lakes in the sky, tracing still that endless mosaic of sunlight and shadow. There is expectancy everywhere, a bright, breathless expectancy of all that is to come, for:

". . . proud-pied April, dress'd in all his trim,
Hath put a spirit of youth in everything."

O. M.

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Intimate Message: Washington

To 'Right Praise and True Perfection' ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

To be an ideal public official in Washington these days takes just the right combination of firmness and patience.

A man must not be afraid to take drastic action to win the war, yet have infinite patience with those who have difficulty in understanding his actions.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard had his Food Administrator duties taken away from him last week and handed to Chester C. Davis because he wasn't firm enough.

Just a little while ago, Leon Henderson was ousted as Price Administrator and Prentiss M. Brown put in his place because he was too severe and didn't take the necessary time to get his actions understood by 130,000,000 persons.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt is rumored to be on his way out because he has not been able to shake off the politician's habit of caring what people say and think about him.

Anyone of these major domestic wartime jobs is back-breaking. Unless a man has the faculty for sitting on top of his work and not getting down into all the details and confusion, he can slip down into the maelstrom with surprising rapidity. The best administrator must think faster and broader than he ever did in his life before.

There is no more affable man on the Washington scene than Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, but most of his life was spent on an Indiana farm where he never had to get into the habit of fast-thinking necessary when he had to run a government department and sit on half a dozen international food boards beside.

Confidence Gone

Months ago, Mr. Wickard lost the confidence of the farm groups in Washington as a forceful spokesman for their point of view. He let other groups—the War Production Board and the military, chiefly—walk over him and as a result the farm interests not only built up a strong political bloc on Capitol Hill, but the whole nation has a case of the jitters over the food supply.

Mr. Davis, coming to Washington with the reputation of being an able administrator, frankly stated that he wished he had been given the food job two years ago instead of coming in with two strikes against him. The job before him, complicated by manpower and farm machinery shortages, is bigger today than it would have been two years ago.

Paul V. McNutt's political opponents have always charged him with dictatorial tendencies, but his chief fault at the War Manpower Commission has been that he has not been dictatorial enough.

For months, Mr. McNutt has been stating that voluntary methods of controlling manpower cannot succeed, yet he has bowed to President Roosevelt's wishes and tried to formulate and administer such controls without believing in them, largely because organized labor opposes compulsory control.

In other words, he is supposedly waiting—as Mr. Henderson suffered for not waiting—for public opinion to catch up. He may wait too long.

Mr. McNutt does not like to rile anyone. As a result he gives the impression of not getting things done.

You can tell whether a government official has a grasp on his job by the way he deals with the press. Newspaper reporters are usually willing to be businesslike and take as little of an official's time as possible if he will answer their questions so they only have to ask one instead of two or three to get the answer.

McNutt and the Press

Mr. McNutt too often puts himself on the defensive with the press. A lecture he gave reporters this week was entirely unnecessary and took up both their time and his.

Reporters were asking him what he intended to do about defiance of the Federal Selective Service Act by Gov. John C. Vivian of Colorado who has ordered blanket deferring of farm workers in his State. The Federal law forbids blanket deferring of any group or class of workers from the draft. Mr. McNutt could have said that simply, but instead he accused the press of trying to stir up a controversy between him and his old friend, Governor Vivian, and launched into a lecture on patriotism.

"We're not trying to stir up a controversy, but somebody has got to decide whether you or Mr. Vivian has authority in this matter," spoke up a reporter.

Mr. Brown's campaign to win friends for the Office of Price Administration suffered a blow recently when, in his absence from the city, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes and OPA Deputy Administrator John E. Hamm reduced gasoline rations to "A" drivers.

Overlapping authority gives even the able administrator a hard time in Washington these days. Nothing seems to be just one man's responsibility. Therefore, it is almost impossible to point to any of the big men around Washington today and say, "There's the perfect executive."

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Disbelief in Precautions ..... *By Kimmis Hendrick*

The "unidentified target" that caused a 21-minute air raid alert here March 16 may not have been anything more tangible or less unquestionably important than this city's need to test its readiness for emergency.

By and large, it did not meet the test any too well. Certainly it did not share the military's disposition to regard what was later named a "friendly target" with suspicion until its nature was proved otherwise. So far as major portions of the populace were concerned, "alert" was anything but the apt word for the indifference and bewonderment that characterized the region generally.

It was Los Angeles' fifth air raid alert since Dec. 7, 1941, and the first to take place in the daytime. To many people it recalled the old folk tale about the shepherd boy whom no one would believe when the wolf really did attack his flock because he had shouted "Wolf! Wolf!" groundlessly so many times before.

People Skeptical

This does not imply that previous alerts sounded here have been ungrounded by any means, but people are inclined to be skeptical because they still remember the shooting one dark night that sounded realistic enough but got very contrary explanations from different authorities speaking for the Army and Navy.

Civilian defense officials and earnest private citizens responsible for public welfare have lately been warning Los Angeles and Southern California not to fail in readiness for air attack through becoming complacent. It is a sure thing, as they have pointed out, that local disbelief in defense precautions would please the Japanese mightily. Doubtless morale will be strengthened if the people can be told in more convincing ways just what the siren means and thereby rumor can be silenced somewhat.

In the Santa Monica Bay region, for instance, reports went around that a submarine had appeared offshore and some people with trustworthy ears say they actually heard shooting. On the other hand, in a defense plant located elsewhere the fact that the alert coincided precisely with the relief period whistle made the workers feel quite naturally that it was a test alarm.

It was. Whether it was due to an actual emergency a warning that had to be heeded, or something else, the unanswerable fact is that this city was tested and must do better next time.

On the side of gain was the discovery that while this city has ordinances requiring motorists to pull to the curb and streetcars to stop running, it has no ordinance empowering the police to enforce compliance with such orders. Mayor Fletcher Bowron immediately arranged to meet with Police Chief C. B. Horrall, the Police Commission, and Assistant City Attorney W. Joseph MacFarland to draft a measure. Such an ordinance was under consideration last year but no action was taken because the Army announced it would care for an emergency of this kind.

Business as Usual

In many public buildings, in schools, and in certain industrial sections, people took shelter in accordance with civilian defense requirements, but throughout the main business district and the city generally business went on disconcertingly as usual.

In an outlying inland city where this correspondent happened to be, the comment was made when the siren sounded that the community was having a fire somewhere, and his host and he did not know until they saw the headlines later that this part of Southern California had undergone an unusual experience.

At Seventh and Broadway, Los Angeles' famous busiest intersection, the streetcars finally did stop running, but few passengers were reported to have sought shelter as they are supposed to do during an alert.

So far as can be ascertained, not a person among the thousands who stayed on the streets here complied with the regulation to lie down flat in case of air attack!

But the Police Department was swamped with telephone calls, although as a Deputy Police Chief said, people have been urged not to telephone police headquarters at such a time.

One metropolitan daily hit the nail on the head by printing official directions for air raid behavior just "in case you have forgotten." Briefly summarized, they are:

Take cover immediately—get off the street—at home get fire fighting equipment ready—don't use the telephone—play a coarse spray of water and so on if an incendiary bomb falls your way—obey your warden—above all, keep cool.

Los Angeles is reviewing these stipulations the day after. But at the big moment, it went right on feeding the baby, doing the ironing, telephoning, using its precious A card. Just for extra good measure, it let curiosity drive it into the middle of the street to see if any planes were overhead. Such as were up there were friendly, and as one woman on a bus was overheard to say, "I hope that's the only kind we'll ever have!"

To Change the Subject:

Atrocities of Peace ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

Will they remember? Will they do better in another peace? We are thinking of certain employers who are having a tough time keeping enough help for their "non-essential" industries, since they cannot compete with shipyard and munition shop wages.

It is true that some employees are unprincipled enough to take advantage of conditions, to consider only the financial gain of the moment, and to "get by" with as little work as possible. On the other hand there are those who feel under no obligation, because of the treatment they received during the depression years. We do not attempt to support them or condemn them in their attitude. We merely state that such an attitude exists.

We know it is Betsy's attitude. A high school graduate with three years of art school training, she looked everywhere for a job, and in desperation took one at $15 a week, with a firm that makes little moralizing mottoes, the kind you hang at your bedside or over your kitchen sink, to remind you to "keep smiling," etc., etc.

Other Girls Got Even Less

The other girls in her department, doing the same kind of skilled art work, adding curlicues and scraps of decorative flora to the mottoes, received only $12 a week. They had not attended art school. Whenever Betsy or her fellow-workers got up enough courage to suggest a slight increase they were politely but firmly notified that they could be replaced any day by job-seekers willing to start at $12 a week, or even less.

They were all expected to look well groomed. There was no pity for the young woman whose shoes wore down at the heel or whose hair got stringy because she couldn't afford a wave.

Betsy is now in a munitions shop earning $50 a week, and saving on clothes by wearing overalls.

We took a personal interest in Elsie because her mother came to clean house for us, so that she could earn the money to buy Elsie's uniforms. She had accepted a job as waitress in a smart tea-room, at the munificent salary of $3 a week. To this, of course, she was expected to add a certain amount in the form of tips. Elsie, a capable and attractive young woman, is now in a shipyard, earning in two days what she formerly made in a week.

Now Shoe Is on Other Foot

Betsy's and Elsie's former employers, both of whom used to say, "But why pay more when we can get girls for that amount?" and both of whom, incidentally, are prominent on the local lists of philanthropists, are now advertising recklessly for workers, offering salaries on which a girl can live respectably.

Somehow we are not overcome with sympathy for them. Every firm is having its difficulties, since, naturally, all who can, wish to make a direct contribution to the war effort. We dare wager, however, that those employers who refrained from taking advantage of their workers during the jobless years can count now on a certain amount of support from those who are left on the "Home Front."

Those published statistics showing crime increase imply that the war is to blame. After some years' observation of workers, especially young girls, in industry, we are inclined to trace some of the increase to conditions which prevailed in time of "peace." The war gives certain criminal activities added opportunity, but some of them were in the making before Pearl Harbor.

There may come a time again when jobs are not so plentiful as they are now. We hope that those who will have the advantage then will not forget the lessons they are learning today.

Coils of Hunger Closing Tightly Around China

War blocks transport of supplies to areas where famine stalks even in normal times.

Japan bars relief to the regions already incorporated in its Asiatic New Order.

Food for Freedom
Eighth Article in a Series

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Asia today needs food perhaps more than any other part of the world—and has less prospect of relief for some time to come.

War conditions have accentuated chronic Far East scarcities and set up almost solid blockades against help to the regions most affected, especially war-ravaged famine areas of China.

Even news can hardly pass more than sparsely and sluggishly. But enough is known to show the existence of acute famine conditions in several parts of China, notably in Hupeh and Honan Provinces, and the probability of something almost as bad in many widely scattered territories not only in China but throughout the sphere of Japan's "new order."

It is Japan alone, presently dominant from its own northern islands to deep into the South Pacific, which might ease the misery of these war-scoured Oriental millions. But impartial reports confirm that Tokyo's warmakers are too intent on fastening a military grip on the conquered areas to waste precious foodstuffs and shipping and manpower on survival of the captive populations.

Free China Cut Off

An exception to Japan's control is, of course, the still great territory of Free China, with Chungking as its capital. But Free China now is a tremendous and unglamorous Shangri-La, cut off from most of the rest of the world except by airplane. And while hundreds of tons of military supplies lie in Calcutta awaiting shipment over the high Himalayas by American transport planes, it is out of the question to think of shipping adequate foodstuffs by such means.

After all, these transport planes still number below 100 [their exact total is a military secret but their scarcity as against demand is no secret to anyone]. And the great problem is seen as one of smiting the enemy and winning the right to future livelihood rather than amelioration of present problems.

One little realized fact, pertinent to the present difficulties, is that there has always been a good deal of need to ship foodstuffs from place to place within the Far East to satisfy normal needs. Particularly has it been true that the great cities have been dependent not merely on their own immediate hinterland, but often upon food-producing territories hundreds or thousands of miles away. It is because modern transportation became available that these great cities came into being, as a rule.

The Shanghai of 100 years ago, for example, was a small Chinese walled town with a tiny foreign area alongside; its growth to a prewar three and a half million, ranking it as fifth port of the world, could never have happened had it not been possible to import rice from not merely the whole lower Yangtze region—by boat and train—but likewise by ocean liner from French Indo-China and other remote points. Stoppage of food supplies at any such China coast city as Shanghai or Hong Kong has always had one immediate result—a rush to the inland home farms with which thousands upon thousands of the city population have always maintained a close degree of contact.

Evacuation Financed

After Japanese occupation of these great centers during the present war, they have recognized the facts of the case by facilitating evacuation of those with homes in the interior, even giving travel funds to many of the poor—a generous procedure more than offset by what they took from the better-to-do.

Yet such a shift in population is only surface relief when millions of square miles are swept by such pitiless and protracted conflict as has been experienced by China in major degree, and by other Far East points in less but still drastic degree. The wastage of any war is tremendous and more so in the Orient than anywhere else, both because of the usual sustenance-level living conditions and because of the utter heartlessness of most of the belligerent forces. Even friendly armies resemble a scourge of locusts, and the foe goes out of his way to pillage.

It must be borne in mind that Asia suffers from periodical famines in the best of time, because transportation from areas of relative plenty to those of scarcity is never good by Western standards and because the lack of reserve supply at any point makes each area subject to hardship as soon as adverse weather or water-level conditions hurt the crops.

Take the present case in Honan, for example. Recent reports say that of the approximately 34,000,000 population—plus 3,000,000 refugees from combat areas—probably 5,000,000 will perish before the spring wheat can be made available in early May, because Honan has been suffering from crop failures since 1940. Normal surplus, such as it is, has been used by the combined drains of the people's own needs and the "grain tax" taken for suport of the Army and the Government officials.

Lacking the millet corn expected last autumn, but withered for lack of rain, the people of Honan are resorting to ancient Chinese practice by eating leaves, dried elm bark, straw, cottonseed, reeds, or anything else palatable. In some parts of China it is customary to eat a special variety of clay when the crops fail. All this has been rehearsed too often for repetition here, but it illustrates not merely the present effects of a war which has been actively waged since the summer of 1937, but the sort of thing common in the best of times.

Conditions in Tropics

China is not the only famine area of the Far East, although it is best known for several reasons, among which may be mentioned the existence of the China International Famine Relief Commission, which not only administers such relief as is possible, but also publicizes conditions. Also, Free China serves as a means of getting and disseminating information.

What of such places as the Philippines? It is true that the Philippines produce food and have a climate where man can live without the battle necessary in colder regions, but it was usual for even the Philippines to import much rice and other food from the Asiatic mainland. Now the means of transport have broken down, while at the same time the productivity of the archipelago has been greatly reduced. Suffering could not but result.

In general, it is unlikely that the tropical peoples now under Japanese control—French Indo-China, the Straits Settlements, Thailand, Java, for example—are having as hard a time as those farther north; but it may be taken as fact that they are making out none too well. They have lost the possibility of exchanging their products while they have gained the necessity for shipping large quantities of their foodstuffs to Japan, as well as maintaining an army of occupation. The Japanese soldier can get along on a slim ration but he prefers to eat a great deal, like every other soldier—and his number is legion!

Reports from North China indicate wheat and other grain shortages which have been prevalent since the very start of the "China incident" in 1937, and which probably have grown more acute constantly. Manchuria is the great Asiatic granary, and there should be no lack of basic foodstuffs there, but Japan has so heavily drawn upon the output of this territory that the people have been hard pressed to keep enough for their own mouths, to say nothing of indulging in normal trade relations yielding other things necessary for a living.

Japan proper—with which may be associated the Mandate Islands, for some time more than half Japanese in population and completely Japanese in discipline—has been subjected to severe wartime strains in the matter of food, as all else. Living there may certainly be regarded as in no way luxurious or even ordinarily pleasant. Food was short for a good while before the outbreak of the present "Pacific war" and certainly the belts of the people must have been drawn tighter under stress of the major conflict.

Japan Takes Priority

But it must be borne in mind always that Japan is on top of the Asiatic stack now. The Japanese will have to endure much, but if any starving is to be done they will starve last. Hard-pressed Shanghai sees the grains of the fertile lower Yangtze sweep past without stopping. The same is true from Manchuria to Saigon and beyond. This does not mean that the Japanese, either civilians or most of the Army, live soft. It does mean that their needs take precedence over those they have conquered.

What can be done by America or anyone else to help? Something, in Free China; perhaps a little in the prison and internee camps in all occupied areas; otherwise nothing. The manner of helping must be to send money to Free China and to get some foodstuffs to Japan's captives by the Red Cross or other means when infrequent ships permit. It is beyond reach at present either to try to send food into inaccessible Free China, or to expect even the kind of prisoner-and-internee aids allowed Axis captives in Europe.

Under the first heading, it is out of the question to send enough food into a country which can be reached only by aircraft which must fly 17,000 feet high over mountain barriers, at the same time carrying fuel for their return trip.

Repatriation Uncertain

Under the second, we must remember that thus far there has been only one repatriation process—involving a total of four ships carrying repatriates for the Americas and Europe, and later taking Japanese and some relief supplies back to the Orient—with nothing yet settled about any further repatriation voyages and with little chance to move supplies except incidentally when such repatriations occur.

Certainly every sort of relief organization, particularly the International Red Cross, is doing everything it can. Much is being done in other fields by these organizations, such as in handling mail to and from the areas of hostilities. But it is probably quite impossible for the average American reader to comprehend how much more effectively the Far East is at this time shut off from any chance for "food for freedom" than are most other parts of this war-racked world.

Japan has repeatedly made clear that it does not want any help in caring for either the native peoples under its rule, nor the Occidentals whom it holds prisoner. The scheme, still little realized abroad, is to exclude the Westerner from Asia in every possible way. Western prestige must be broken if the Nipponese program is to go through on schedule.

Tokyo's View

It may seem to many Americans that unless the Japanese are utterly inhuman, they cannot object to the functioning of foreign relief—in fact, this would seem to take some of Japan's burden and perhaps help in Japan's conduct of war against ourselves. Tokyo does not see the matter in that light. It has been decided that whatever is done in either Japan or the conquered areas will be done by Japan itself or its accredited puppet agents. The result is bound to be avoidable suffering, but that does not weigh in any degree whatever as against Japan's desire to fasten the most complete domination upon its empire.

The foregoing makes grim reading, but it represents the facts. Not only does the situation spell great hardship for millions of people, but it also represents a true peril to Western repute if we wait too long in achieving the task of deliverance. From every point of view it leads inevitably to the conclusion that a United Nations military victory in Asia must not be too long delayed if the peoples of that great area are not to undergo immense harm.

Kwangsi

Not All of Young China Fares as Well as These

How to feed China is becoming one of the main concerns of the United Nations. Even in normal times China is visited by famine due to droughts or floods. War has wrenched away some of China's richest land, scorched other areas, and shut off food imports.

U. S. Is Seen Leading World in Merchant Ships by 1944

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The United States Merchant Fleet, for the first time in history, is expected to exceed Great Britain's before the end of the year.

It's smaller now, but officials here believe the vast American shipbuilding program will reverse the situation sometime in 1943.

This was disclosed officially today by the combined Shipping Adjustment Board, formed in January, 1942, to effect maximum utilization of United Nations tonnage.

Figures Show Progress

While the prospective tonnage totals for the two fleets at the year's end were not disclosed, the report revealed for the first time the exact 1943 goal of the United States in new construction of merchant ships—18,890,000 deadweight tons. This compares with 8,090,000 tons completed in 1942.

This year's goal heretofore had been listed officially as about 16,000,000 tons, but with predictions it might be increased to as much as 20,000,000.

(As of Jan. 1, 1941, the British Merchant Marine was more than twice as large as that of the United States. These were the last figures published before statistics became secret because of the war.

(On that date, the British Empire had 2,664 merchant vessels aggregating 16,806,378 gross tons, counting only vessels of 2,000 gross tons or more. The United States had 1,150 vessels of 7,078,909 gross tons and Japan 898 vessels of 4,754,699 gross tons. The totals for the world were 8,885 vessels aggregating 50,371,366 gross tons.

(Since then, because of the vast construction program in this country, the United States Merchant Fleet has moved steadily closer to Great Britain's.

Four Salient Points

(Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, recently told a Congressional Committee that the American Merchant Fleet probably would equal Great Britain's by the middle of this year, and might be as much as 25 per cent larger by the end of the year.)

The Board, reviewing its year's activities, said:

1. The United Nations are slowly but surely building up advantage on the seas which will be an important factor in achieving final victory.

2. Shipping space is the most precious war commodity of the United Nations.

3. Such waste as exists is caused by the emergencies of war and is small in proportion to the vastness of the combined wartime operations.

4. Co-ordinated operation of the allied commercial fleets makes possible wartime achievements which would not be possible under separate action.

Explaining Empty Ships

Carefully withholding exact figures on losses, the Board said new construction "now exceeds tonnage being sunk," but that the submarine "continues a serious threat to the war program."

Taking cognizance of criticism that ships sail for home in ballast, leaving cargoes on the wharves of foreign ports, the Board offered this explanation:

At some point on the voyage home there are imports more essential to the war program, and a ship that sails from one port in ballast may pick up these strategic imports later.

Occasionally, however, ships complete the homeward voyage in ballast instead of picking up nonessential imports "because it takes time to load and discharge ships" and the "time spent loading nonessential imports is wasted, as is the time spent discharging them on arrival in the United States. Ship time is more valuable than an unnecessary commodity."

Safety Balances Loss

The Board described the convoy system as "one of the most important causes of waste," since ships lie idle waiting formation of a convoy, then lose several knots of potential speed in maintaining ranks during crossing.

"But," said the Board, "the safety that comes in group operation balances such loss."

"Waste also stems from the fact that many ports which normally handle little commerce are now key points of transport and cannot quickly be equipped to handle the arriving cargoes," the Board added.

It continued, nevertheless, that Allied ships operate at about 70 per cent of maximum effectiveness, compared with peacetime operation of about 80 per cent, and called this "a good record."

In addition to the 18,890,000 deadweight tons of merchantmen scheduled to be completed in the United States this year, Britain will deliver a "sizable" but undisclosed total.

Despite this construction program the Allied Merchant Fleet "will still be only 50 per cent of the tonnage that could be used," the Board reported.

Kaiser Yard Launches 17 Ships During March

By the Associated Press

Portland, Ore., April 1

Henry Kaiser's shipbuilders claim a new launching record—17 ships in one month.

The Liberty freighter George Flavel slid down the ways of Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation shortly after noon yesterday to become the seventeenth.

Officials said this was four ships more than in any previous month and gave the yards a monthly output of 1.54 ships per way, an American shipbuilding record.

Canada to Go on Meat Ration Effective Early Next Month

OTTAWA, April 1 (AP)—Meat rationing for Canada, effective early in May on the basis of two pounds a person a week, was announced in the House of Commons by James Ilsley, Finance Minister.

Meatless days will be observed in restaurants, hotels and other public eating places, after plans now being prepared by the Prices Board are completed.

The ration represents a reduction of about one-half pound a week in the average per capita consumption of meat by Canadians in 1941 and 1942, the Minister said.

The rationing will be applied without differentiation between various classes of employment. A Nutrition Committee advising the Prices Board Foods Administration had given the opinion that two pounds of meat a week, plus butter, eggs, and other available food products, was sufficient for nutrition in any type of work.

Mr. Ilsley said no "burdensome restrictions" were planned on farmers slaughtering livestock for their own use, but they would be asked to live well within the intent of the ration. To control the supply of meat entering trade channels, there would be restrictions on the farmers' rights to slaughter for sale.

Steps will be taken to see that those who hold space in private cold storage lockers are not allowed to use this space to evade rationing or obtain any special advantage in obtaining meat supplies.

In 1941 the per capita meat consumption in Canada was about 2½ pounds a week. It was the same in 1942, Mr. Ilsley said, but there was a sharp increase in demand.

In 1943 the supply available will be no greater than in 1942 and possibly it would be less. The demand will be as great or greater. This means there are bound to be shortages and difficulties of supplying unrestricted demand, the Finance Minister pointed out.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,800,000
Previous day's sales 1,540,290
1943 volume to date 79,463,469
1942 volume to date 29,500,279

(Average Price of 60 Stocks)
By the Associated Press.
Wednesday 49.0 Prev day 49.0
Month ago 46.3 Year ago 34.3
1943 high 49.0 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1 60b	2	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	+ ⅛
Acme Steel (3)	6	50	49¾	50	+ ¼
Adams Exp (.45e)	42	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ½g	1	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
Addressograph (1)	3	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Air Reduction (1a	11	44	43½	43½	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	67	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Allegham Corp	249	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	54	16	1⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
Allied ml $30 ww	98	16	15¼	16	+1
Allegheny pr pf	27	32½	31	32½	+2½
Alleg&West (6)	50	71	71	71	+7
Allis. Lud Stl 35o	9	25	24⅞	25	
Aller Indust (3ae)	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
A Chem & Dye 6	6	158¾	156½	158¾	
Allied Mills (1e)	1	1.⅛	18⅞	19¼	+ ¼
Allied Strs (.30g)	27	5½	9¼	9½	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1ae	9	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (1ae)	1	21	21	21	
Amal Leath pf 1½k	1	17	17	17	+ ½
Amerada Pet (2)	2	79	78	79	+ ¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Am Airlines (1½e)	2	61½	61	61	+ ⅝
Am Bank Note ½g	9	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Am Bosch (1ae)	1	8	8	8	
Am Br N pf (3)	▼100	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¾
Am Cable & Rad	32	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	83¼	82	82¼	+ ¼
Am Can pf (7)	▼ 70	176	175½	175½	— ½
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	42	35⅛	34¾	35¼	+ ¾
Am C&F pf 8.29g	2	69¾	68½	69¾	+1
Am Ch&Cable ½ge	8	23⅛	23	23¼	+ ¾
Am Chicle (4a)	50	108½	106½	108½	+1½
Am Colortype 15e	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Am Crys Sug 1.40e	16	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ¾
Am C S 6%pf 6	▼ 8	101	101	101	+ ½
Am Distill	11	20½	20	20½	+1
Am Export (1½g)	41	28¼	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅞
Am & For Power	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	37	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
Am Hawaii SS 3ae	36	36⅞	35½	36¼	+1¼
Am Hide&Leather	14	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Am&FP 57pf 7½b	1	65½	65½	65½	—2
Am Home P (2 40)	5	63½	63	63½	
Am Ice	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am Internat (1½g)	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Am Inv pf 2½	▼133	43	43	43	
Am Locomotive	195	15	14½	14½	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 1.34b	14	96¾	94	94¾	— ¼
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Am M&Met (1½g)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	9	26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ½
Am News 1.80	▼ 70	31	31	31	
Am Pow & Lt	39	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Am P & L $6 pf	4	27½	27	27	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	17	24¼	23½	23¾	— ½
Am Rad&St S .15c	123	9½	9¼	9⅜	
Am Roll Mill 20e	35	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	▼140	64¾	64	64¼	
Am Safety Raz ½g	1	14	14	14	
Am Seating (1e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Am Ship Bl 1q	▼940	31¾	31¾	31⅝	+ ⅜
Am Smelt & R (2)	9	47⅞	47⅛	47⅜	— ⅜
Am Sm & R pf 7	▼ 80	150¾	150	150¾	+1⅛
Am Snuff Co 1.20e	1	44	44	44	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 4ge	22	26⅛	26	26⅜	+ ¼
Am Stores ½e	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
Am Stove (.30g)	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	25¾	25½	25½	— ½
Am Tel&Tel (9)	15	142¾	142¼	142¾	+ ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	6	52	51½	51⅞	— ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	8	53½	52¾	52⅞	— ⅜
Am Tob pf (6)	▼270	138¼	137¾	138¼	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½ge	7	9⅜	9¼	9⅛	
Am Viscose (1½e)	15	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	117	117	117	+ ½
Am Water Works	157	5¾	5½	5½	
Am Woolen	9	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (2k)	3	67½	66½	67½	+2
Am Zinc L & S	9	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Am Zn pr pf 2½k	1	52½	52½	52½	— ½
Anaconda Cop 1½e	70	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
Anch H Gl pf 5	▼ 3	113	113	113	
Andes Cop (1¼g)	1	13	13	13	
Armour Illinois	20	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Armour ill pf	▼ 20	56½	55	55	—2
Armour ill pr pf	1	55½	55½	55½	— ⅜
Armstrong Ck 1½g	13	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds 1½g	40	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
As D Gd 2pf 7	240	76	74	75	+1⅞
Atch,T&SF (3g)	113	55½	54¾	55⅜	+ ⅝
Atch T&SF pf (5)	4	79⅛	78½	78¾	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	138	35¾	33½	35⅞	+1⅝
Atl G&W Indies 3e	3	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (.15o)	18	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	▼ 60	110½	110¼	110¼	— ¼
Atlas Corp (1¼g)	24	11¾	11½	11⅝	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅜
Atlas Powd ¾ag	▼ 2	63½	63¼	63¼	—1⅜
Austin Nichols	9	4¾	4¾	4	
Aust Nich pr A	▼340	39½	37	39½	+3
Aviation Cp (1¼e)	91	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼

B

Balo Loco ct (1e)	84	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
Balt & Ohio	194	6¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	110	13¼	12¼	13¼	+ ⅞
Bangor & Ar	15	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅜
Bang&A pf 2½zk	▼ 40	49⅞	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Barber Asphalt	32	17⅞	17	17½	+ ⅛
Barker Bros	8	8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
Barker pf 2¾k	▼10	35	35	35	
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	12	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	11	19⅜	19½	19½	
Bayuk Cigar (1½)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
Beid-Hem (.80)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Bell Aircraft (2e)	16	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat (¾ag)	2	39⅝	39½	39½	— ¼
Benef Ind Ln .30o	6	15	14⅞	15	
Best Foods (1.60)	18	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Best & Co (1.60a)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ½
Beth Steel (1½g)	17	68	67¾	68	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116½	116½	116½	
Bigelow-Sanf 1g	3	34½	34	34	— ½
Black & Deck 1.60	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox (.30g)	30	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	42	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	7	52¼	51⅝	52¼	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½	▼ 30	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
Bond Stores(1 60)	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Borden Co (.30g)	11	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	33¾	33	33¾	— ⅜
Boston & Maine	54	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B ½e	5	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ¾
Bridgeport Br ¼ae	18	12⅜	11⅞	12	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Bristol-Myers .40g	3	44	43½	43½	— ¾
Brown & Co Trans	2				
Brown-Manh	14	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1¼g	3	13⅝	13½	13½	
Brunsw-Balke 1½e		17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ½ag	21	9¼	9	9	
Budd Mfg	22	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg pf	▼110	102½	102	102	
Budd Wheel (1e)	32	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Buffalo Forge .45g	3	18	18	18	— ¼
Bullard Co (½gg)	41	25¼	23	25	+2½
Bulova Watch (2)	3	32¼	31½	32¼	+1
Burling Mills .35g	151	7⅝	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Bul Mills pf 2¾	19	63	61¾	62	+2¼
Burl M 2½pf 2½k	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	+1¼
Burr Add M (.60)	19	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	37	5	4½	5	+ ½
Bush Term pf 6	▼ 10	56	56	56	+1½
Bush T B pf 3½k	▼330	33¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅜
Butler Bros .30g	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1¼	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
Butte C&Z (1¼e)	14	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Byers (AM) Co	16	15⅜	15½	15¼	+ ⅛
Byers pf 5.42k	▼ 4	79	78¾	79	— ½
Byron Jack (1¼g)	6	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼

C

Calif Pack 1½	▼ 20	29¼	28½	28⅞	+ ⅝
Calif Pack pf 2½	70	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lase	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet&Hec 1ag	38	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy 1ag	6	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
Can Dr G A (.60)	22	19½	18½	19	+ ½
Can Pacific	184	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
Cannon Mills (2)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
Capital Adm A	4	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3)	▼ 50	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
Carc C&O (5)	▼ 10	92¾	92¾	92¾	
Carpenter Stl ½be	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Carriers&Gen (.20)	1	5	5	5	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	5	111½	108	111½	+2½
Caterpil Tract (2)	8	46½	45½	46⅜	— ⅛
Celanese Corp 1.40e	18	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5	▼100	102½	102	102	— ⅜
Celanese pr pf 7	▼170	122½	122¼	122½	+ ¾
Celotex Corp (1½)	18	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Celotex Co pf 5	▼ 50	88½	88½	88½	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½g	24	19¾	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Fdry (1.20g)	7	3½	3	3	— ⅛
Cent RR N J	20	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Vist Sun 2½ge	10	17	16¾	16¾	
Cerro de Pas (4)	8	3 ⅛	38⅞	39	
Certain-teed Prod	15	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf	▼830	65¼	63	64	— ½
Chain Belt (1½e)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Champ P&F 1ae	6	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	19	18	16⅜	18	+2½
Ches & Ohio (3)	40	42⅝	41⅜	42⅛	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill	65	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 50e	90	15¾	14⅝	15	+ ¼
Chi Great West	35	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W of 4½s	52	16⅞	15¾	16⅞	+ ⅝
Chi Mail Order 1½e	10	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	19	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	40	40	40	— ¼
Chi Pn T p pf2½	▼ 50	52	52	52	+ ¼
Chi Rk Is & Pac	10	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	6	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Chi R I 7%pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Chi Yel Cab ¾ag	5	13¼	12½	13¼	+1½
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Childs Co	22	2½	1⅞	2½	+ ¼
Chile Cop (½g)	▼ 70	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 4ag	32	76¼	75¾	75¾	— ⅜
City Stores	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Clark Equip (¾g)	7	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½	▼111	112½	112½	112½	
Climax Mol 1.20e	10	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ⅜
Cluett Peabody ½ae	11	38	37¾	37¾	—1¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½	20	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
Colg-P pf 4½	▼ 1	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Collins & Aik	3	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
Col & South	▼720	13⅝	13	13¼	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 1 pf	▼1210	11⅞	10¾	11	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf	▼560	11⅞	10¾	11⅞	+1⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
Colum Br A (.30a)	8	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	3	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	48	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	1	57	57	57	
Col G&E5%pf5	▼ 30	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅜
Colum Pict (½2e)	27	17	16	17	+1
Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	56½	56½	56½	— ⅞
Comml Credit (3)	11	35⅞	35¼	35¾	+ ¼
Comml Invest Tr (3)	16	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
Com I T cv pf 4¼	1	109½	109½	109½	— ½
Comml Solvents .60e	86	14½	14¼	14⅜	
Com'with & South	55	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Comw & Sou pf	6	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
Com'wlth Ed .35g	20	24¼	23⅞	24¼	
Conde Nast (.40e)	7	5⅜	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	28	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½ge	3	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	30	98	98	98	
Con C pr pf 6½	▼ 20	100½	100	100	— ½
Com Copperm .45e	21	6	5⅞	6	
Cons Edison (1.60)	37	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	97	97	97	
Consol Film Ind	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film 1 pf ¼k	21	15¼	14½	15⅛	+ ⅜
Cons Laundries	9	3½	3½	3½	
Consol Oil (½a)	41	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vultee	25	20¼	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	12	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	7¼	7	7	
Consolidation Coal	39	13⅛	12	13⅛	+1⅛
Consolidation Cl pf	3	56	55	56	+4
Consum Pwr 4½	▼ 1	98	98	98	+1¾
Container Corp ½ag	16	22⅞	22½	22½	
Cont Baking ½ag	15	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
Cont Can (¾g)	13	33¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	45½	45½	45½	
Cont Motors (.15g)	28	5¾	5½	5¾	
Cont Oil Del (1)	26	36½	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅜
Cont Steel (¼ag)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
Copperweld Stl .80	5	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Cop'weld S pf 2½	2	48	47¼	48	+1
Corn Exch 2.40	▼210	44½	44½	44½	— ½
Corn Products 2.60	23	56¼	55¾	55½	— ½
Coty Inc (1¼e)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	1¾	1¼	1¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	37	19⅜	19	19¼	
Crane cv pf 5	▼160	103	102½	103	+ ¾
Cream of Wh (¾g)	2	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1½e	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
Crown C&S ½ae	8	26¼	24	24⅞	—1½
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	42½	42	42½	
Crown Zellerb (1)	14	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	▼110	90¼	89½	89½	— ½
Crucible Steel (2e)	14	36⅜	36¼	36½	— ¼
Cuba RR pf	▼ 20	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Cub-Am Sug (3½e)	40	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Cudahy Pack	5	19⅞	16¾	19⅞	+3¼
Cuneo Press 1½g	2	23	23	23	
Cuneo P pf 4½	▼ 90	101½	101	101½	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Curtis P pr pf 3¾k	8	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	86	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½ag	4	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛

D

Davega Stores ½e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Daviso Ch .60e	31	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	18	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ¼
Deere pf 1.40	1	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ¾
Diesel-Wem G ½ag	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	196	16¼	15½	16	+1⅛
Del Lack & West	379	7⅜	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
Detroit Ed (.60g)	41	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅜
Den & R G W pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	▼370	25½	25	25½	— ⅛
Diamond M 1½g	4	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Diam Mat pf 1½	1	38½	38½	38½	
Diamt Motor ¼ag	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	19	27⅞	27	27⅞	+1¼
Dist Cp-S pf (5)	2	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
Dixie-Vortex (⅓e)	2	13½	13½	13½	
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	▼ 10	40⅜	40	40⅜	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜ag	6	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
Dome Mines h.80g	8	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
Douglas Airc (5a)	6	68⅛	67¼	67¼	—1¼
Dow Chem (3)	2	140¾	140¾	140¾	—2¼
Dresser Mfg (1½ge)	3	26	26⅛	266	— ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	6	144¾	144	144½	— ¾
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127½	127½	127½	+ ⅜

E

Eastern Air Lines	3	38¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	7	6½	6¼	6½	
Eastman Kodak (5)	8	161½	160½	161	
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	41⅛	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	14½	14½	14½	
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
El Auto-Lite ½ag	8	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ½
Elec Boat (1e)	19	13⅜	13½	13½	
El Power & Lt	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	5	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	16	47¼	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	3	39	39	39	
El Paso N G .2.40	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Endicott-John (3)	3	54¾	53⅞	54¾	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	23	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Eng P S 5 pf 5	▼ 30	71	71	71	+1
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	40	72¼	71	72¼	+1¼
Equit Office Bldg	2		⅞	⅞	
Erie Railroad (1e)	25	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ¾
Erie Railroad et 1e	257	18⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ½
Erie Rail pf A (5)	4	49⅝	49¼	49½	+ ⅜
Eureka V Cl ½ag	33	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
Evans Products	14	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ½
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	6	29	28¾	28¾	

F

Fairbanks Mor (1)	5	41¼	41	41⅛	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract ¼ag	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	2	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¾
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Fed Mot Tr .10e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	20¾	20½	20¾	— ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½	▼ 30	90½	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅛
Ferro Enam	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins ¾ag	2	48	48	48	
Firestone T&R ¾ag	2	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	108	108	108	
First Nat Strs 2½	1	36½	35½	36½	+ ½
Flintkote (¼ag)	7	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
Florence Stove ½ag	2	32	31½	32	+1
Follansbee Stl	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Follans Stl pf	▼ 80	41	40½	40½	+ ½
Food Fair Stores 1	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Food Mach .35g	2	46½	46	46½	+ ¾
Foster Wheeler	14	17½	16⅝	17¼	+ ½
Fost W 6 pf 1½	▼ 10	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	9	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	

G

Gabriel Co .10g	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼ag)	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Gamewell ½ag	▼ 10	25	25	25	— ½
Gar Wood Ind ¼ae	38	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Gar W Ind pf (½)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
Gaylord Cont ½ge	2	14½	14¼	14⅜	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	5	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
Gen Baking .30e	40	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gen Bak pf (8)	▼ 20	137	126½	137	
Gen Bronze	7	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ¾
Gen Cable A	3	15	15	15	— ¼
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak	▼140	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ¼
Gen Cigar (1)	2	27	26¾	27	
Gen Cig pf (7)	▼ 5	142	141	142	+3
Gen Elec (1.40)	41	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	— ⅛
Gen Foods (.40e)	1	39¾	36¾	39¾	
Gen Fds of 4½	▼ 1	116½	116½	116½	
Gen G&E A		23	2¼	2½	
Gen G&El cv pf	▼ 60	100¾	100	100	—1½
Gen Motors ½ag	54	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	128¾	128¾	128¾	
Gen Out Adv 20e	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gen Prec Eq (1¼g)	18	20¼	19¾	20	
Gen Print Ink .10e	4	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Gen Ry Signal ½ag	18	19¼	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Real & Util	8	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util pf	1	36½	36½	36½	
Gen Refract (.30g)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
Gen Shoe (¼ag)	2	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 3k	▼180	75¾	75¾	75¾	
Gen Tel (1.60)	5	20⅞	20¾	20

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

48-Hour Week Compliance Is Termed 'Good'

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The 48-hour work week went into effect in 32 labor-short areas today, and a survey of affected cities indicated these general results:

1. Compliance, as described by area directors of the War Manpower Commission, was "good" to "100 per cent," and employers are co-operating.

2. No cases of open defiance had been reported to the WMC.

3. Requests for exemptions were comparatively few, and came principally from concerns with a small number of employees.

4. Few workers will be released for other jobs, largely because virtually all war plants and many other concerns in the affected areas already had gone to a 48-hour week, but employers' demands for additional workers will be eased.

Numerous Problems

The area directors' reports bore out predictions by national WMC officials, but do not necessarily mean the novel Presidential order is getting perfect results because:

1. Employers adopting the 48-hour schedule are not required to report, and it is too early to determine whether silence means compliance, evasion, or unspoken defiance.

2. All requests for exemptions are not in yet, since the deadline for mailing such requests did not pass until last midnight. Submission of these requests constitutes compliance until they are ruled upon.

The order, which affects lumber and non-ferrous metals mines throughout the nation as well as business and industry in the 32 areas, is one of three manpower actions carrying April 1 deadlines. The two others require:

1. Draft boards to begin reclassifying men in non-deferable occupations as available for immediate induction, regardless of whether they have wives or children. Those registered with U. S. employment offices for other jobs will get a 30-day stay of induction.

2. The Army to cease granting outright discharges to men 38 years and older. Instead, men released for work in agriculture or essential industry are to be transferred to the enlisted reserve. This means they can be recalled to active duty at any time.

National WMC officials expressed satisfaction with early reports on 48-hour week results. They said they had foreseen that the longer work week already prevailing in the 32 areas would mean that few employees would be released for other work.

Fight Labor Market

Blanket exemptions were granted to firms having seven or fewer regular employees, those "principally engaged in agriculture," state, county and city governments; youths under 16, and "individuals who, on account of other employment, household responsibilities, or physical limitations are not available for full-time work."

Area directors were given discretionary authority to grant exceptions to businesses where a 48-hour schedule "would be impracticable in view of the nature of the operations, would not contribute to the reduction of labor requirements, or would conflict with any federal, state or local law or regulation limiting hours of work."

Detroit, one of the greatest war production centers, expected immediate release of 500 workers for other jobs, according to the area WMC office, which added that more gradual releases eventually would release 10,000 for more essential jobs or the armed services.

The Baltimore WMC office, reporting general compliance, said that out of 1,500 requests for exemptions, 500 were withdrawn voluntarily before the deadline, 900 were given partial exemption (covering individuals or departments), and the 100 others were granted total exemption. But few workers were expected to be released.

The area office for Washington, which is unusual in that the Government (already on a 48-hour week) is easily the biggest employer and war plants are scarce, said less than one out of five affected employers had asked exemptions and most of those were service establishments with so few workers they were "borderline cases."

This report, along with comment that few workers would be released because 48-hour operations already were widespread, was echoed by area officials at Buffalo, N. Y.; Sterling, Ill.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Mobile, Ala.; Manitowoc, Wis.; Bath, Maine; Salt Lake City and other points, while Hampton Roads, Va., said about 500 of the 1,500 affected concerns had asked partial or total exemption.

Waterbury, Conn., employers were described by the local WMC office as "most co-operative," while the Bridgeport, Conn., and Wichita, Kan., offices said compliance was "100 per cent." Waterbury added that all office workers had gone on the longer working schedule.

Teachers Insurance Assets Rise

NEW YORK — Henry James, president, released annual report of Teachers Insurance & Annuity Association of America, showing $141,719,760 total assets at the end of 1942, an increase of $11,522,028 over the previous year. The Company has 33,422 policyholders, representing 956 institutions of higher education. The return for 1942 was 3.29 per cent as compared with 3.26 per cent and 3.16 per cent for the preceding two years.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Aero Sup B .10g	4	5	5
800	Ainsworth ⅛g	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
180	Allied Prod 2	38⅝	38	38
50	Alum Ltd (h8a)	116	116	116
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	106½	106½	106½
300	Alum Co Am	124	123	123
200	Alum Co Am pf	111	110½	111
100	Alum Goods .20g	15¾	15½	15½
50	Alum Ltd rd (.60)	10¼	10¼	10¼
110	Am Book (1⅛¼g)	28¼	27	27
100	Am Box2Bd (⅛g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Am Cen Mfg (⅛g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Am CP&LA (.34g)	29¼	28¾	29¼
1600	Am Cyan B (.60)	40¾	40¼	40¾
1900	Am Gas & El (1.60)	24¾	23½	24½
300	Am Gen (.15e)	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
200	Am Hard Rub (¼g)	16½	16½	16½
200	Am Light&T (1.20)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
200	Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	Am Republics (.35e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
600	Am Superpow	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Am Superpow pf	8	8	8
700	Am Writ Pap	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100	Appal El Pwpf(4½)	104½	104	104½
600	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Aro Equip (.35g)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5¾	5¾	5¾
900	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5	5	5
300	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	37½	36½	37½
100	Atl Rayon (.10g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Atlas D Forge (1e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Atlas Ply (.30g)	17⅝	17½	17⅝
100	Automat Prod	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
290	Axton-Fish A	65	60	64⅜
400	Babcock & Wil (¾g)	23¾	23¼	23¼
3700	Baldwin Loco war	5⅝	5½	5⅝
8800	Barium Sta Stl	2½	2¼	2½
2500	Beech Airc (1e)	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞
100	Birds S Pdy (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Bliss (E W) (2)	15⅞	15½	15½
7800	Blue Ridge	2¼	2	2¼
300	Blumenthal (8)	11⅞	11¼	11⅝
700	Bowm-Bilt H	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	8½	8⅜	8½
500	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1¾	1½	1½
2500	Braz Tr L&P (h1e)	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
200	Breze Corp (1½e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
800	Brewst Aero	6⅞	6¾	6¾
400	Bridgpt Mach	5	4⅞	4⅞
425	Brill pf	64½	63	64⅞
200	Brown F&W (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
4800	Brown-F Dist	13	10½	13
10	Brown F D is pf (1k)	89	89	89
1200	Brown Rubber	1⅝	1½	1⅝
600	Buckeye P L (.20z)	10	10	10
2100	Buf N&EP pf	13¾	13	13¾
50	Buf N&EP 5 pf	88½	88½	88½
1800	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12¼	11⅞	12
200	Burry Biscuit	1¼	1¼	1¼
5600	Cal El Pow	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
500	Callite Tung (.10g)	3¼	3	3¼
1800	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Carman B (¼g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	105	104½	104½
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	111½	111½	111½
1400	Carrier Corp	13⅜	13	13⅜
700	Catalin Am (.10e)	4	3⅞	4
100	Cen & SW Ut	⅜	⅜	⅜
110	CenNYPow pf (5)	90½	90⅜	90½
35	CenOhio Stl	9¼	9¼	9¼
800	Cessna Aire (1e)	9½	9¼	9½
100	Chesebrough (4a)	98½	98½	98½
200	ChiefRiv&Mch (⅛)	⅛	⅛	⅛
575	Childs pf	13	11⅞	13
2300	Cities Service	9	8⅞	9
300	Cit Svc pf	77	76¼	77
100	Cit Svc pf B	6½	6½	6½
90	Cit Svc pf BB	67	67	67
10	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf (7)	85	85	85
200	City Auto Stpg (.60)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
50	Cleve El Illum (½g)	32½	32½	32½
500	Cleve Tractor (⅜g)	12¾	12⅝	12¾
800	Colon Develop	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Colonial Airl	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
800	Colo Fuel&Iwar	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
400	Colum G&E pf (5)	44¾	44¼	44¼
500	Colum O&G	1	1	1
300	CompoShMvte (.15g)	11	11	11
200	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4½	4⅛	4⅛
20	Con G&E Bapf C(4)	107¾	107½	107½
1300	Cons Gas Ut	4½	4½	4½
200	Cons Royalty (.20)	13¾	13¾	13¾
800	Cons Stl Corp (¼g)	8¾	8½	8½
100	Cont Roll & Stl (⅛g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
300	Cooper-Bess (½g)	14¾	14½	14½
700	Copper Range (¾e)	6⅝	6½	6½
800	Cornue G Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cor & Rey pf (4½k)	88	84½	86
300	Cosden Petro	2	2	2
200	Cosden Petro pf	17	16¾	16¾
7700	Creole Pet (½a)	24¼	22	22
100	CW Liquid	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1300	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Crowley Milner	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3600	CubanAtlSlub (2½e)	14⅝	14½	14⅝
500	Darby Pet ⅛g	13½	12¾	13½
200	Dayton Rub (⅛g)	15½	15½	15½
130	Dayton Rub A (2)	31	30	31
1700	Derby Oil	2½	2⅜	2½
600	DetMichStove (.10g)	3¾	3⅝	3¾
500	DivcoTwinTrk (¼e)	5¾	5⅝	5¾
1900	Driver-Har (2.40)	26	26	26
200	Dulu Edge Bit	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Duro-Test	1½	1½	1½
1500	Eagle Pich Ld	10⅜	10	10
100	East Gas & F	2	2	2
300	East G&F 6 pf (1½k)	33½	32½	32½
25	East G&F prpf (4½)	58	58	58
350	East Sta pf A	18	17½	18
175	East Sta pf B	17½	17½	17½
40	East Sug As pf (1¾k)	42	40½	40½
2800	Easy Wash M B (¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
10800	El Bond & Sh	4¾	4¼	4¾
1200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	61½	60	60¾
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	58	58	58
150	El P&L 2 pf A	17¾	17	17
800	Emerson Elec (.10g)	8	7¼	7
1000	Equity Corp	1¼	1⅛	1¼
50	EquityCrp$3pf (1½e)	30	30	30
800	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3½	3½	3½
200	Everashap Inc	14¾	14½	14½
300	Fairchild Av (1e)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
1600	Fairchild En & Air	3	2¾	2¾
1200	Fansteel Met (¼e)	17¾	17⅛	17¾
200	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5½	5⅜	5½
125	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	86	86¾	86
1000	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	4½	4⅜	4½
400	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Froedt G&M (.80)	12¼	12	12
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	21	21	21
500	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Gen Finan pf A (½)	7½	7½	7½
100	Gen Firepfg (½g)	16½	16½	16½
110	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	70	69½	70
70	Gen Pub S pf	56	53	56
500	Gen Share A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
80	Gen Share pf (6d)	71	69½	69½
10	Gilbert pf (3½)	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
2400	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	16⅜	16	16
75	GodchauxSuuA (2g)	35	35	35
100	GodchauxS pf (7)	100	100	100
1000	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Gorh Mfg (3½g)	26½	24½	26½
300	Gray Mfg	5⅝	5½	5⅝
200	Gt Nor Pap (.40g)	34¾	34¾	34¾
300	Greenf T & D (1e)	9½	9⅜	9⅜
100	Gulf Oil	44½	44¾	44¾
100	Hall Lamp (30e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Hammer Pap (¼G)	19	19	19
200	Hartford Ray vtc	1	1	1
100	Hat Cor Am B(⅛g)	5	5	5
100	Hazeltine (½G)	30	30	30
500	Heath Co (.60)	14⅞	14¾	14¾
500	Hecla Min (⅛g)	7	6⅝	6⅝
200	Heyden Chem new	23½	23¼	23½
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
900	Holl Co Gold (h.65)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Holt (Henr) (A (1¼k)	10	10	10
800	Humble Oil (⅜g)	78	77¼	78
100	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Il Iowa Pow	2¾	2¾	2¾
1100	Il Iowa Pow div ct	7	7	7
600	Il IowaPwpf (⅝k)	34½	33¾	34½
1650	Il Zinc (.65g)	14¾	13¾	14½
600	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	12¼	12¼	12¼
1000	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Ins Co N Am (2½g)	76½	75⅞	75½
100	Int Cig Mch .30g	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
900	Int Indust	3	2¾	2¾
1900	Int Petrol (h1)	17½	17¼	17¼
100	Int Pet reg (h1)	17½	17½	17½
100	Int Prod (¾e)	9	9¼	9¼
300	Int Util A	6	5⅞	6
50	Int Util pf	16	16	16
150	Int Util prpf(3½)	41	41	41
1400	Jacobs(FL)	5	5	5
100	Jeannette Gls	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	JerCP&Lpf$2pf (5½)	78½	78½	78½
10	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	96¾	96¾	96¾
300	Ken-RadTel&A(⅜e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Kennedy's (.60g)	8	7¾	8
1300	Kingston Prod (.10)	3¼	3	3
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4	4	4

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
100	Knott Corp (.30e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Koppers Co pf (6)	96	96	96
320	Lack RR NJ	28	27¾	28
1300	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜
100	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Lamson Corp (.55e)	5	5	5
300	Le Tourneau (1)	26½	26½	26½
100	Lefcourt Real	¾	¾	¾
8800	Lehigh C&N (.85e)	8⅛	7¾	8⅛
2700	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Line Material (⅓e)	10½	10½	10½
200	Lit Bros	1½	1½	1½
100	Lake Shi Ch (1.20a)	18	18	18
100	Lone Star Gas (.60c)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Long Is Ltg	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Loudon Pack	6½	6½	6½
500	Louis L & E (.10g)		7⅞	7⅞
100	Ludw Baum pf	24	24	24
100	Lynch orp (2)	36½	36½	36½
400	Manati Sug war	1	1	1
100	Margay Oil (1)	16	16	16
500	Marion St Shov	5⅞	5¾	5¾
2900	Mass Util Assoc	1	⅞	1
100	Massey-Harris	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	McCord Rad B	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	McWill Dredg (¼g)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
30	Mead John (3a)	138	138	138
100	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Merritt-C-As S	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
800	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Metal Tex (.10e)	2	2	2
100	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
100	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Mid Stl Ar Vte (.45g)	6	6	6
400	Mid St P V vtc	1⅝	1½	1⅝
300	MidWestCorp (.35e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Midvale (½g)	35	34¾	35
100	Midwest Abr	2½	2½	2½
300	Midwest Oil (.90)	8¾	8½	8¾
125	Minn Min&M (.30g)	55½	55½	55½
100	Mock J Voeh (¼g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
600	Molybdenum (⅛g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Monarch&Mar T (¼g)	20½	20	20
100	Monogram Pict	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	29	29	29
700	Mt City Cop (.18g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Mount Prod (6.0)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Mount St Pow 1½g	15½	15¼	15½
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.30g)	12	12	12
325	Muskogee (Wyo)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1400	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Nat City Line (1)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Nat Cont (1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2000	Nat Fuel Gas (2)	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
200	Nat Mfr & Strs (¼e)	3	3	3
375	Nat P&L pf (6	89	89	89
100	Nat Tun & Mines	3¼	3¼	3¼

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
2	Am G & E 3¾s '70	108¾	108¾	108¾
7	Am G & E 2¾s '50	103½	103½	103½
4	Am P & L 5s 2016	100¾	100½	100½
3	Ark P&L 5s '56	108¼	108¼	108¼
47	As Elec 4½s '53	60	60	60
151	As G & E 5s '50	21¼	20¼	21
5	As G & E 5½s '77	20⅝	20½	20⅝
43	As G & E 5s '68	21½	20¼	21½
113	As G & E 4½s '49	21¼	20¼	21¼
28	Baldw L 6s '50	119	118	118½
4	Bell T Can 5s '57B	115	115	115
1	Birm El 4½s '68	104½	104½	104½
1	Can Nor P 5s 53	96¼	96¼	96¼
32	Cen St El 3½s 54	33¾	32	32⅞
9	Cen St El 5s 48	33¾	32	32⅞
18	Cities Ser 5s 58	91⅞	91½	91⅞
1	Cin St Ry 6s 55 B	104½	104½	104½
44	Cin Ry 5s 27 ct	53½	52¾	53½
26	Cities Ser 5s 50	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜
1	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	91	91	91
19	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	90¼	90	90¼
1	Con GEL Ba 3s 69	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Con G Balt 4½s 54	122½	122½	122½
29	Cont G&E 5s 48	90½	89⅞	90
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103½	103½	103½
6	East G&F 4s 56 A	87⅛	87	87⅛
2	Elec P&L 5s 2030	92	92	92
5	Empire Dis E 5s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Fed Water 5½s 54	104	104	104
8	Fla P&L 5s 54	105½	105½	105½
9	Glen Alden Coal 4s 65	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	Grand Trunk 4s 50	95½	95½	95½
2	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	99½	99½	99½
4	Ill Pow & L 5s 53	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Ill Pok&L 5½s54B	105½	105	105½
8	Ind Svc 5s 50	83	82½	83
5	Ind Svc 5s 63		83½	83½
28	Intern Pow 5s 57	79¼	79	79¼
1	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	58½	58½	58½
8	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
5	Lou P&L 5s 57	109½	109½	109½
1	Minn P&L 4½s 78	105½	105½	105½
2	Minn P&L 5s 55	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Miss Riv P 5s 51	112½	112½	112½
14	N Eng G&E 5s 50	58⅛	57¼	58⅛
6	N Eng G&E 5s 47	58½	58	58
17	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	90	89¼	90
3	N Eng Pow 5s 48	88½	88	88
5	N Orl P S 6s 49A	105	105	105
2	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	115½	115½	115½
5	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	110	110	110
1	OklaNatGas 3¾s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Pac P&L 5s 55	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Pen Cen P&L 5s 79	106	106	106
1	Phila El P 5½s 72	112½	112½	112½
1	Portland G&C 5s 80 st	100	100	100
6	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pub Sv Ilnd 4s 69A	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102¼	101¾	102¼
7	Pug Sd P&L 4½s 50D	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Safe Har W 4½s 79	111¾	111¾	111¾
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
34	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104	103½	103½
3	So'ves P&E 6s 2022A	101	101	101
1	Stand G&E 6s 61 st	77	77	77
10	Stand G&E 6s 49 cv st	78	77½	78
16	Stand G&E 6s 51	78¼	76¾	76¾
10	Stand G&E 6s 57	78	78	78
7	Stand P&L 6s 57	77½	77½	77½
11	Starrett Corp 5s 50	27	27	27
10	Tex El 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
14	Tex P&L 6s 2022A	115	115	115
4	Tex P&L 5s 56	109½	109½	109½
9	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	86¾	86	86¾
14	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	12	11¾	12

Foreign Bonds

5	Den Mg Bk 8s 72 IX	45	45	45
3	Guan & Wes R 6s 56	50	50	50
5	Lima Peru 6½s 58	14¼	14¼	14¼
27	Russian 6½s 1919	4	4	4
17	Russ 5½s 1921	4	4	4

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (r) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (wa) Warrants.

Central Maine Power Co.

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—Operating revenues of the Central Maine Power Company in 1942 increased $1,619,367 over the previous year while net income increased $341,697, according to the company's annual report.

Fallacy of Arguments Against Defeated Tax Bill Pointed Out

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It may be unsportsmanlike to kick a plan that is down. And it seems likely that the Ways and Means Committee tax bill recently argued in the House of Representatives will go the way of the dodo. But it deserves analysis even as a museum piece. For it represents two months' labor on the part of the hard-working and experienced Ways and Means Committee, so it probably represents as good a substitute as could be hoped for in place of the full-Ruml, half-Ruml, or quarter-Ruml skip-a-year tax plans.

To begin with, the bill would have imposed a withholding tax on all salaries and wages, to begin July 1, of 20 per cent.

Of this 20 per cent, however, 3 per cent would have been imposed after one kind of exemption and 17 per cent after two others. The exemption on 3 per cent would follow the lines of the Victory tax. Therefore it would be a straight $12.00 a week exemption regardless of whether the taxpayer were single, or married, or had or didn't have dependents.

Calls for Three Exemptions

On the 17 per cent, however, the exemptions would be the present ones, which means one set for normal tax and a second for surtax.

That makes three exemption bases to be figured against each pay-check.

To calculate these exemptions, employers' accounting departments were given the benefit of 25 sets of tables of figures, occupying about 40 pages of the Committee's bill.

This deduction or withholding, however, was not supposed to apply to the pay-check from which it would be drawn. It was supposed to apply to the tax-payer's income for 1942.

The tax-payer himself—not the employer—would then have had to figure out whether the deduction was really enough to cover his tax due to 1942 income, and if it was not, then he was supposed to pay the rest in the usual way, that is, on September 15 and December 15.

That definitely indicates that the assessment was not on a pay-as-you-go basis but was payable against 1942.

Incidentally in making his calculations, the tax-payer would have to calculate plus or minus on whether he owed or was owed on his Victory tax for the first six months of 1943.

However, if the 20 per cent withheld, amounted to more than what the taxpayer owed on 1942 income, he would not be allowed to get the difference back this year, but would merely get it credited against the tax he would owe in 1944 on 1943 income.

Thus the excess would in effect be collected on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The Voluntary Pay-As-You-Go

This would be particularly obvious in the case of the wage or salary earner who had no taxable income at all in 1942 and therefore owed nothing. He still would be docked by the same 20 per cent, and the money withheld as a credit against tax-payments to be made in 1944. Thus this man would be in effect on a full pay-as-you-go basis.

From a Treasury view-point this amounts to a heads-I-win-tails-you-lose arrangement and from a taxpayer's viewpoint, the reverse.

In a gesture toward pay-as-you-go, the bill would have allowed taxpayers to voluntarily get on a pay-as-you-go basis by paying up this year's tax on 1942 right away and then starting to pay currently on 1943 income.

This would have chiefly benefited those very people the Ruml plan was condemned for benefitting, i.e., those who in 1942 saved up their taxes now payable on 1942 income, and so have the cash in hand today.

It would also have benefited chiefly those whose income comes from other than wages and salary and therefore is not subject to withholding by the employer.

For in effect, wage and salary earners would have to pay three years' taxes in one in order to get on a current basis. That is, they would have first to pay up the taxes due on 1942 income, and then the taxes due on 1943 income, while still being subject to 20 per cent withholding not recoverable until 1944.

Major objection to the Ruml plan seems to be the fact that rich men's future tax liabilities would be cut by a year like everybody else's, but since their liabilities are greater the benefit would be greater. Most frequently referred to were the men getting incomes of $1,000,000 a year or more.

Forty-four such persons reported in 1942. They received about $80,000,000 and paid taxes of $54,000,000. Presumably the number would be larger this year, and the taxes. Assuming for the sake of argument that their tax liabilities had doubled, this means they would be let off about $100,000,000 of ultimate income tax liabilities at the time they ultimately passed on from this life.

The Estate Tax

However, what the income tax would miss the estate taxes would partly gather. The estate tax on an estate of $1,000,000 is approximately $300,000, and on the next $1,000,000 it is around $490,000; on the next $1,000,000 it is $560,000.

It therefore would seem fair to cut this $100,000,000 down to $60,000,000 as the Treasury's probable ultimate net "loss" on a full Ruml plan. However, the Carlson bill had certain adjustments which would catch a good part of this also. They might bring it down to, say, $50,000,000.

This $50,000,000 would be about one half of one per cent of the total of ultimate Treasury net "loss," estimated at $10,000,000,000.

On the other hand it is estimated that the full Ruml plan would increase revenues this year by about $3,000,000,000, for the simple reason that current 1943 incomes are running heavily in excess of those of 1942 so that larger revenues would result without the change of a single rate or schedule.

The real practical loss to the Treasury would come only in a year of slumping business and shrunken taxable incomes—such a year as 1921, or 1931 and 1932. With taxes on a current basis, the Treasury would lose the questionable right to collect thumping taxes from a nation with slumping incomes, and would have to share the income decline of the rest of the nation, just as, in periods of rising incomes like the present, a current basis would allow it to share the increase promptly instead of having to wait a year for it.

Murray Hill Hotel, Old New York City Landmark, to Be Demolished After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Another time-honored landmark of the "mauve decade" of New York City—the Murray Hill Hotel—is slated to be demolished at the war's end, it was announced here. The hotel was the one-time rendezvous of Richard Croker, boss of Tammany Hall, and was frequented by the men who made New York politics.

It is the one hotel in New York which has refused to bow to modernization. Its furniture, draperies and interior decoration are those of the "hor

Cronin Satisfied With Work on Tufts Campus

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Disappointed that his Red Sox were unable to continue their outdoor workouts at Medford, Manager Joe Cronin nevertheless expressed himself as quite satisfied today with his drills on the Tufts campus, as his men romped through their final session in the heated cage.

"Of course, there's nothing like outdoor workouts," said the Red Sox skipper as he chewed on his gum and watched batting practice from behind first base. "But I'm satisfied that we're in good shape and ready for the exhibition series. Only Eddie Lake isn't in shape to play and that's no fault of the weather or the cage.

At Baltimore

"I'm hoping that we'll run into three good days in Baltimore," Cronin went on, stepping to one side just in time to escape a line drive hit by Tony Lupien. "The sun ought to be warm down there about now, and three long workouts before those games will do a lot for the whole squad." The Red Sox are in Baltimore next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, following their two-game week-end series at Brooklyn.

Cronin and coach Frank Shellenback gave a tip on the condition of their pitchers today with announcement of the hurlers who will work against the Dodgers. Tex Hughson—who deserves the spot—leads off in Saturday's game and will be followed by young Al Olsen, San Diego southpaw, and Norman Brown, a right-hander up from the same Pacific Coast League club. All three have advanced quickly in training.

Sunday Game

The Sunday exhibition at Brooklyn will be handled by Joe Dobson, Anton Karl and Louis Lucier, probably in that order. Dobson has worked as hard as any man on the squad this spring and already is down fine. Karl is the knuckleballer from Louisville and Lucier is the Woonsocket boy who right-handed for the same club in '42.

Looking beyond this road trip, which runs through April 11, Cronin said that the four-game city series with the Braves would likely run as follows: At Braves Field Saturday, April 17, and at Fenway Park Sunday and Monday, with morning and afternoon games on the holiday. The clubs no doubt realize that they will draw better on Sunday and the holiday at Fenway.

New Braves

Down at Wallingford, the Braves have signed two pitching prospects. They are Kirby Farrell, an experienced minor leaguer who has pitched in the Southern Association and who last year managed the Erie team of the Atlantic League, and Frank Radler of Allentown, Pa., who is property of the Braves' Hartford farm. Casey Stengel will look them over for about 10 days.

Stengel had his crowd outdoors again yesterday, despite the cool temperature, and probably will continue to let them inhale the fresh air as long as the sky is clear. The manager wants to get in more squad games before starting the regular exhibition series. On Sunday he goes to Bristol, Conn., to play a squad contest.

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Briefs . . . The Red Sox leave here tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock . . . Mike Ryba is ready to open the season. The Red Sox rookies don't like trying to hit Mike's tricky assortment, particularly when he throws it up and laughs in their faces . . . Baseball writers who have returned from Wallingford have very high praise for the Choate School treatment being given the Braves . . . Bob Quinn personally inspected the diamond at Bristol, where the B's play Sunday.

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Says Catcher Bill Conroy: "Dick Newsome looks much looser this spring than at any time in 1942. Watch him at the end of his follow-through. He's getting more zip on the ball. His fast ball takes off." . . . Remarked Bobby Doerr: "That young Roy Partee looks like Larry Woodall behind the bat." . . . Tony Lupien is surprised and pleased at the way he has been hitting the ball this spring. "I always used to be a poor spring hitter," said the Red Sox first baseman. "Let's hope those days have gone."

Bell, Rimstad Divide Honors As Bisons Win

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1 (AP)—A kid goalie playing his first season as a professional and a veteran forward shared honors in the Buffalo Bisons' first-game victory over the Indianapolis Capitals in the American Hockey League championship play-offs.

Eighteen-year-old Gordie Bell, who stepped off the Canadian amateur rinks to become the loop's leading net-minder, held the Caps to a single goal last night, as Morey Rimstad, a Bison since the club was formed three years ago, scored two of Buffalo's three tallies.

Cool and Steady

Bell was cool, steady, and unbeatable, except on the one occasion when Bill Jennings slammed a counter past him, just as he had been during the regular season when he set up the remarkable record of 10 shutouts in league competition.

Rimstad sent the Bisons into the lead in the first period and added the clincher late in the third after Dede Klein, another veteran, had given Buffalo a 2-1 edge earlier in that round.

Defending Cup

For the Caps, defending the championship Calder Cup, it was the second defeat in their last 15 starts and emphasized keenly their loss of Adam Brown, high-scoring wingman, and Defenseman Hal Jackson, called up by the Detroit Red Wings.

The second game in the best-of-five series will be played here Saturday night.

Reunion at the Red Sox Camp

By a Staff Photographer

All From North of the Border

Only Canadian on the Red Sox roster, Oscar Judd, center, felt right at home when Jake Shewchuk, left, and Bill Cowley, right, of the Boston Bruins dropped in at practice at Tufts. Judd comes from Ingersoll, Ontario, Shewchuk from Brantford, Ontario, and Cowley from Ottawa. The two Bruins also had a visit with their trainer, Win Green, who handles the Red Sox in addition to the hockey club.

Win Marling Morale Officer in Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Most of the fellows at the section base where he is stationed did not even know that he had been an athlete.

They did not know, that is, that the usually silent and always soft-spoken Lieut. (jg) W. J. Marling, U. S. N. R., had been National A. A. U. pentathlon swimming champion; or that in 1916 at Dartmouth College he ran the 220-yard dash in 21.4, a track mark that still stands; or even that he set a world swimming record for the 50-yard backstroke when he defeated the famous Stubby Kruger in a match race.

Editor-in-Chief

You see, Lieutenant Marling is editor-in-chief of the section base paper, and he writes up all the other champions out there and sort of overlooks himself.

Lieutenant Marling, known better to the athletic world as "Win," is moving toward the half-century mark in age, and he competed in the days when athletics were more rugged and star athletes not so inclined to be temperamental. He once ran a mile and 300 yards of sprints in a single day. He ran the 100-yard dash three times; the 220-yard dash three times; did a 440-yard run as a leg in a mile relay, and skimmed the 220-yard low hurdles. He also placed second in the hammer throw that day. He was victorious in the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard dash, and the 220 low hurdles.

He once made 33 points in an interscholastic meet by taking six first places and one second place.

He wrote up Tommy Barnes, the Atlanta golf champion, but there has been no mention in the section base paper that its editor-in-chief held 14 track records, eight of which still stand, and five swimming records, while at Huntington School at Boston.

High Jumper

He did a yarn about Jesse Alderman, former Southern featherweight boxing champion for his paper, but has not mentioned therein that he himself held the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. record in the standing high jump at 5 feet 1⅜ inches, nor that he ran on the Boston Athletic Association mile relay team that missed the world record by only one-fifth of a second.

Only persistent questioning elicited the information that he had been the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. champion for many years in the freestyle, backstroke, and breaststroke swims.

Lieutenant Marling did not confine his interests and activities to sports. He did a lot of sailing and cruising and was at one time Vice-Commodore of the Jubilee Yacht Club, Beverly, Mass., founder of the Sandy Point Yacht Club, and was chairman of the regatta and executive committees of both. He also taught sailing at Endicott Junior College for two years at Prides Crossing, Mass.

He formerly was track and field coach at Huntington School and Boston University; instructor in physical educational courses at Boston University; a member of the Board of Managers of the N. E. A. A. U. for 18 years and a member of the rules committee and "starting" committees of that organization.

On Committees

In his spare time he served as a member of the N. E. A. A. U. swimming committee for 17 years; the track and field committee for 10 years; the athletic development committee for five years; the women's athletic committee for four years and the Industrial Track Meet committee for two years.

He was a vice-president of the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association; was an official and starter at most of the big eastern indoor and outdoor track and swimming meets; served as radio announcer at Olympic track tryouts and many swimming meets; was a member of the board of managers of the Beverly Y. M. C. A. and whiled away a lot of his spare time by serving as treasurer of the Northeast Beta Theta Pi Association and as secretary-treasurer and later vice-president of the Boston Beta Theta Pi Alumni Association.

Quite a lad, was "Win" Marling—and he's still doing a good job in the Navy, in which he also served as an enlisted man in World War I.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Ben Hogan won Asheville open golf tournament with 273 score.

Five Years Ago

Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis revealed that 73 players were affected by decision releasing all players on two St. Louis Cardinals' farms because of under-cover working agreements.

High School Cage Mentor Is Satisfied

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—If you think a high school basketball coach would jump at the chance of coaching a big time college quintet—you don't know Bill Anderson. He has coached Lower Merion High School in suburban Ardmore for 16 years. In this period he has turned out dozens of outstanding cage players and has gained the title—bestowed by friends—of "king of schoolboy cage coaches."

Numerous college offers have come his way—the latest was from Yale—yet he flouts them.

"I like it very much at Lower Merion," the youthful-looking favorite of L. M. students said. "It would have to be a very, very attractive offer to make me leave."

Anderson's record is nothing short of remarkable. His teams have won the Pennsylvania State championship for three straight years—a feat hitherto considered impossible. His Ardmore boys went through this season unbeaten in 22 games. Including last winter they have won 31 in a row and 56 of their last 57 starts. The one defeat came on a fluke in the last second when an L. M. player in jumping for the ball accidentally tipped the ball into the opponents' basket.

Over the 16-year period Anderson's Lower Merion quintets have won 313 and lost 34. In the last five years his boys have won 111 and lost only six (twice to Allentown, once to Norristown, Haverford, Lebanon and Homestead.)

In addition, Lower Merion has been in the state finals seven times and won the title four times, the only school ever to do so. They have won 19 games in a row in the gruelling Pennsylvania eliminations, where a team must win to stay in the running.

Anderson started playing basketball in 1913 at Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh, after attending Scot High of North Braddock. Later he gained fame as a forward at Lafayette College under Wilmer Crowell, now a well known football official. He averaged 416 points a year at Lafayette. He came to Lower Merion in 1927 as junior high mentor and the next year moved up to the senior high.

Max Bishop's Navy Nine Faces Tough Card This Spring

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP) — Saturday will mark the start of one of the toughest baseball schedules the Navy nine has had since Max Bishop took over the reins five seasons ago.

The Middies open their season with Pennsylvania's Red and Blue, then follow through with games against some of the strongest opponents in the East.

Seven newcomers on the Tar schedule include Delaware, Princeton, Pittsburgh, Johns Hopkins, Catholic U., Loyola, and the North Carolina Pre-Flight School.

Another addition to the card will be the Washington Senators of the American League, who will play an exhibition game here April 7. The Baltimore Orioles, whose game with the Middies has become an annual event, will play here April 20.

Baseball Teams Not Allowed Use Of Special Buses

WASHINGTON (AP) — Special buses may not be used for transportation of baseball teams during the coming season, the Office of Defense Transportation ruled. Director Joseph B. Eastman said, however, that baseball teams could use existing public transportation facilities.

Eastman sent identical telegrams to Dr. J. B. Martin, President of the Negro American Baseball League, and C. W. Posey, Secretary of the Negro National Baseball League, who had asked permission to use special buses to transport teams in the two leagues.

Milwaukee will play 36 night games at home this season.

Bruins Have High Hopes Of Surprising Detroit

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Train-weary but with their spirits undampened, the Boston Bruins rolled into Detroit today with the high hope of surprising Detroit's confident Red Wings at the Olympia tonight. This will be the opening game of the Stanley Cup final series, with the first team to win four games taking possession of the historic old mug.

The Bruins' pre-series plans call for them to take Detroit in at least one of the first two games in the Olympia—either tonight or next Sunday—and thus return to Boston on even terms. Here at the Garden next Tuesday and Thursday they hope to continue the domination of Detroit which has seen the Wings win only two games since Dec. 7, 1937.

Whether Bruins can win tonight, however, is more than a little doubtful, for all the signs are pointing against them. They are without Defenseman Johnny Crawford. Detroit has had the benefit of a night's rest at home after defeating Toronto last Tuesday. Bruins have not fared too well on Detroit ice this season—three losses, one tie, and only one victory. And finally the Wings are determined they will make up for their flop of last spring, when they dropped four games in a row to Toronto after winning the first three.

Third Time

This marks the third time in three successive years that Bruins and Wings have met in the play-offs. Two springs ago Boston won the Stanley Cup by beating Detroit in four straight games in the final. Last year the Wings eliminated the Bruins in two straight in the semi-final. Inasmuch as these are the only two previous times the clubs have ever met in the post-season fun, the series which begins tonight is a rubber match.

Crawford's absence means that the Bruins are facing a gigantic task this evening. They realize that even though they defeated Montreal Canadiens without him last Tuesday, they could very easily have lost. They further realize that Detroit will not be so generous in giving away leads, as were the Canadiens, and that they will have to play a tighter defense and a more cautious offense against the Wings.

Detroit Favored

Detroit is definitely the favored club. Up to now it has fulfilled all pre-season predictions. It won the National Hockey League championship. Its goalie, Johnny Mowers, won the Vezina Trophy for having the least goals scored upon him. And it now finds itself in the championship final, where everyone said they would be.

The Wings had more trouble than they expected in the opening round with Toronto, losing two of six games to the Leafs, and this fact as much as anything has bolstered the Bruins' confidence. If Toronto had gone out in four straight, the outlook from a Boston point of view would be much less rosy.

Usual Policy

Although Manager Art Ross was following his usual policy of keeping his line-up a secret until nearly game time, it was assumed he would ice the same alignment which beat Canadiens Tuesday. This finds Harvey Jackson at defense with Jake Shewchuk, and Yank Boyd taking over at right wing with Oscar Aubuchon and Murph Chamberlain. It may be that Ross may try various other experiments with that third line, as he did during Tuesday's game, such as moving Jackson up to left wing. This, however, puts a burden on the three defensemen left—Capt. Dit Clapper, Jake Shewchuk, and Flash Hollett.

The Bruins will have to depend a lot upon their ace goalie, Frankie Brimsek, who fortunately is always at his best in Detroit. He has to be, for the Wings have made a habit of outshooting the Bruins two to one in the Olympia. The series promises to be a rugged one unless the officials clamp down on the Wings' charging tactics, a development which would help the Bruins' chances.

A sellout crowd of 12,00 is expected.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Postlude by Dick Irvin

Dick Irvin was a pretty disconsolate fellow after his Montreal Canadiens lost their Stanley Cup series to the Bruins. A pigeon fancier from way back, Irvin appeared as though he had carriers leaving at regular intervals with messages of condolence for the folks back home.

First he sat on a table in his team's dressing room, his knees hunched below his chin. Later he slumped in a chair in the lobby of his hotel. At no time did he raise his voice above a well-modulated mumble.

His misery was understandable. Three times in five games his boys had lost a seemingly sure lead. Once they had lost when they were ahead with only 42 seconds to play. According to his figuring, which may have been colored but which was easily followed, his Canadiens should have been the victors four games to one instead of the Bruins.

Couldn't Hold Lead

"I really don't suppose we deserved to win," he began, "seeing that we couldn't hold a lead, but it makes a man stop and wonder. What do you have to do to win? Getting ahead doesn't help unless you're still ahead at the end of the game. I guess we just don't live right."

Irvin shook his head, and his chin dropped ever lower on his chest. "The trouble is that we were running true to form. We built up leads and lost them all season. That was why we had so much trouble making the play-offs. But you still can't convince me that the Bruins had a better team."

Irvin's faith in his Canadiens was fully shared by his boys. Before the game there was no hint that the Flying Frenchmen thought they were headed for defeat and home. On the contrary, one of them asked the writer, "You really don't think Bruins are better than we are, do you? The breaks have just been against us."

His Own Theory

The Montreal mentor, always one to analyze to the last detail, had his own theory on his team's ousting. "To win on the road this season," he said, "we've had to average six goals a game. Teams have scored something like 4.5 goals a game against us when we were away from home, which meant that we had to get six to make sure.

"Well, take this series. In three games here Boston beat us 5-4, 5-3, and 5-4. If we had gotten our quota of six goals, we would have won. Yet what I can't understand is why we should have to have six goals to win a hockey game, especially in a play-off. When we got two goals up, or three, as we did, why didn't we win?"

Irvin will probably spend the rest of the spring and summer months trying to figure that one out, and then figuring what steps he can take to prevent a reoccurrence when hockey resumes.

A Disappointment

Another of his pet theories is that a team at home is at least 25 percent better than its visitors. That held true in all games at Boston, in which all his Canadiens needed was a little fortune to win. "But those are the breaks of the game," he conceded, even though he could not console himself over the losses.

Rated on paper as probably the team to watch during the season, Canadiens were a disappointment to their followers. They barely made the play-offs, but that was hardly their fault. They lost several capable hockey players to the armed forces, including Terry Reardon, Tony Demers, and Red Goupille, and even though they found such acceptable replacements as Glen Harmon, Mike McMahon and Marcel Dheere, they still did not fulfill what appeared their destiny.

Be that as it may, Irvin and his Canadiens can look back to a successful year from a box-office point of view, and Dick himself kept his record intact for making the play-offs for 14 consecutive years. That should be solace enough for these times. If it is not, Irvin can probably give you a theory—and a good one—why it isn't.

Swedish Sailors Refused Chance To Wrestle Here

NEW YORK (AP)—The "international flavor" in the National A. A. U. wrestling championships to be held here April 9 and 10 was removed when the Swedish A. A. U. refused to grant permission for two Swedish sailors to compete.

The two—welterweight Harry Hertsberg and lightweight Einar Nyberg—had filed entries for the tournament and the United States A. A. U. cabled the Swedish organization if they were members in good standing and could compete. They are members of the crew of the liner Gripsholm. The reply came, turning thumbs down on the pair, but Dan Ferris, A. A. U. secretary, said no reason was given.

Local observers who watched the two work out in a gym here said Nyberg "looked like a sure champion if he got into the tournament."

Stephens Reporting

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo. (AP)—Shortstop Vernon Stephens, who is classified 1A for military service, notified the St. Louis Browns that he will report for spring training soon and play until he receives his induction orders.

Stephens' presence in the line-up, if only for a short time, would bolster the Browns' infield. He batted .294 and hit 14 home runs last year in his first season in the major leagues.

John P. Whittren

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—John Potter Whittren, who passed on Wednesday, was football coach at Harvard University in 1904 and 1905.

A native of Boston, Whittren specialized in mineralogy and engineering while attending Harvard. Before graduating in 1903, he played fullback.

Wore Gas Masks

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP) — The chemical warfare service team, tops in the Fort George Wright Officers' League, wasn't fooling about bowling under a handicap.

The team wore gas masks—and they proved so hot and stuffy that the opener of a three-game series was lost to the Adjutant General's Department squad.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Although the National A. A. U. swimming championships this week end are packed full of record-breakers, about the only chance of busting a record will be in the opening event of some program. . . . Reason is that the New York A. C. pool is a bit too narrow to be called "fast." . . . Coaches say the same races at Yale would produce times one fifth or two fifths of a second faster. . . . But there's always a possibility right at the start before the boys have kicked up the annoying wash that slows them down.

♪ ♪ ♪

John Mooney, Salt Lake Telegram: "Anyway, the rookie crop which blooms so nicely in the Grapefruit Loop ripens so nicely the first weeks of the season, and then either rots or drops from the limb about midseason, may be retarded enough by the Northland's cold to insure a better yield this fall in the major league apple orchard."

♪ ♪ ♪

Football coaches likely will be keeping a close watch on spring football practice at the Iowa Pre-Flight School—and not with the idea of picking up a couple of good running guards. . . . The school will put a dozen squadron teams in the field and Lieut. Col. Bernie Bierman plans to give half of them offenses patterned after his own Minnesota system and to teach the other six "T" formation plays. . . . They'll wind up a round-robin schedule with an all-star game between the two groups.

♪ ♪ ♪

Having won practically everything else in sight, Greg Rice likely will get the New York track writers' award as the outstanding performer of the winter season for the third time in four years . . . Eric Tipton, the old Duke footballer who is No. 1 candidate for the Cincinnati Reds' left field job, still is trying to get into some branch of the armed forces although he has been turned down by all of them . . . Nat Holman calls John Mikan, the big boy from De Paul, the greatest basketball center he ever has seen in Madison Square Garden.

Chief Specialist Curt Sandig, who divided the football headlines with Bill Dudley on the Pittsburgh Steelers last fall, came out on top in his first venture as a basketball coach. In their first game his enlisted men's cage team at the Ottumwa, Iowa, Naval Air Station licked the defending champs of an independent tournament . . . Highest service bowling score reported to the A. B. C. so far is 2,963 by the "Boiling Pointers" of Seattle . . . Ensign George Anderson, former Stanford sprinter, and Ensign Jim Brutz, former Notre Dame footballer, have a reciprocal agreement at the Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Air Station—they exchange symphonic records.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 31

At Muncie, Ind.: Pittsburgh (N) 18, Ball State T. C. 0.

At French Lick, Ind.: Chicago (A) 9, Chicago (N) 7.

At Lafayette, Ind.: Cleveland (A) 12, Purdue U. 2.

Fore!

Official U. S. Navy Photo

Lining Up His Sights

Ensign Willie Turness, national amateur golf champion in 1937, prepares to tee off from the unwilling hand of Ensign Joe Gonzales, Boston Red Sox farmhand pitcher in 1938 and '39. The boys are clowning for the Navy camera during a few minutes off from V-5 officer indoctrination at the Naval Pre-Flight School, Chapel Hill, N. C.

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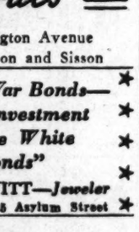
ALLING RUBBER CO.

MIDDLETOWN



Soda Fountain.
Luncheon Plate at 45c. Candies, salted nuts. Magazines, Newspapers.
PELTON'S
108 Main Street
Phone orders filled—Telephone 4010

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

SPECIAL SALE OF MATTRESSES
$5.00 allowance on your old mattress or metal bedspring during our
APRIL BEDDING SALE
CAULKINS AND POST, Inc.

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
348-360 William St.
'Phone 456

NEW BRITAIN

LeWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP ONE FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

Renier, Pickhardt & Dunn
Just Received
A shipment of Spring Bags
New Housecoats, sizes 14-50
LOVELY PRINT DRESSES
127 Main Street New Britain, Conn.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

NEW CANAAN

Louise Beauty Shop
Now is the time to make appointments for your Easter Hair-Dos
Colonial Building 48 Elm Street
New Canaan, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5-2318 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards
CLEANERS

Koppers Coke | CITIES SERVICE | 'blue coal' OILS
Quality Service
Quinnipiac Coal Co.
135 Temple Street Dial 6-1125

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery — Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

STORY'S DAIRY
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1888
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4834

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD•WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

SUNOCO
Norwalk Sunoco Service Station
CHARLES H. FALLMAN
Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

Smart Spring
ENNA JETTICKS
$5.00 to $6.50 AAAA to EEE
ARNOLD'S
64 Wall Street, Bishop Bldg., Norwalk

Visit Our Stores and See Our Display of
EASTER GIFTS AND CARDS
Donnelly's
81 Washington Street, So. Norwalk
49 Wall Street, Norwalk

NORWALK (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-5271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New
Spring Hosiery
Roman Stripe — Kayser — Gordon — Corticelli in rayon, cotton, lisle and mesh, $1.00 to $1.25.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street So. Norwalk

SWANSDOWN FASHIONS
for Women and Misses
Exclusive With Us!
See Our Windows!
JACOBY'S
12-14 North Main Street, So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

Brown Brothers Ideal
"ONE PARK ROW" Market
PHONE 4-1193

The KINGSBURY Shop
•
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
•
Post Road, Noroton, Conn. Phones: Stamford 4-1532, Darien 5-2116
ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS

DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 4-3405. Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
SPRING LINES ARE READY
You're sure to make a right choice with our up-to-date assortments.
GLOVES HOSIERY DRESSES
COATS ACCESSORIES

Sullivan's *Headquarters for Boys' and Men's*
Spring Clothing and Furnishings
In Waterbury and Torrington

Busy Defense Workers
Let us help you with the Laundry
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

Enna Jettick
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6.50
SERVICE SHOE STORE
175 BANK STREET

A New Line of Spring Styles
in
Suits and Topcoats
E. MINICUCCI
Custom Tailor and Clothier
332 East Main Street Phone 3-2805

April is the Diamond Month
Rings, Bracelets, Brooches and Pendants
W. E. PIERPONT
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
189 BANK STREET

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store
ALEXANDER'S
Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

Flowered Hats for Spring
5.00 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Easter Cards and Novelties
An attractive display now showing
Buy while assortment is complete
Davis and Nye, Inc.
69 BANK STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

WATERBURY (Continued)

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
Lovely Lace Pieces
25c to $1.50
Dainty Val. lace, stunning Venetian lace . . . in all types of doilies, napkins, chair backs, scarves! White or ecru . . . to blend beautifully with your furniture.
STREET FLOOR

Socks for Boys, Girls—even sizes for Junior Miss—of fine mercerized cotton—in pastels, white and dark colors. Sizes 7 to 11—29c pr.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals— Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

PUBLIC SERVICE CO.
"21 Years of Public Service"
FURNITURE, HOME-FURNISHINGS, APPLIANCES and REPAIRS
605 W. NORTH AVENUE
LAfayette 0011

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for over 30 years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

Power Plant Equipment
Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves, Combustion Control Equipment, Gauges and Instruments Repaired.
KONE ENGINEERING CO.
11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 0138

Awnings Window Shades
Curtain Rods Venetian Blinds
STURDIFOLD
AWNINGS & SHADE CO., Inc.
1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING FLOWERS
IRIS, DAFFODILS, TULIPS
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4988

During These Days of Quick Shopping
Use Your
CHARG-A-PLATE
WHITNEY'S

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

R. N. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-8104

Hover Sells Fine Furniture for Less Because of Low Overhead
L. J. HOVER
WAYSIDE FURNITURE
837 Central Avenue Phone 5-3824
OPEN EVENINGS

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

Honigsbaum's
Walton Lane at James
Now showing the select new fashions in suits, coats, dresses and millinery.

AUBURN

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

DEVOE
the PAINT
that preserves America
SMITH & PEARSON
Phone 21 Auburn

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-3021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal
and Building Supplies
Fuel Oil and Soft Coal
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
345 GRAND AVE., JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.
PHONE 72349

Vs. . . — SPA
52 MAIN STREET
SUNDAY DINNERS
Chicken or Turkey
Good Food — Popular Prices

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
82 Court Street

It's Ten to One You Will Find What You Want
at
THE FAIR STORE

FUR STORAGE
This year—insure your fur coat against moths, theft, and fire by letting us store it in our bank-vault cold storage. 10-cent War Stamp given to every woman bringing her fur coat to either our Binghamton or Endicott store.
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-0860—2-3623

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3282

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere
COMSTOCK'S
Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 Palmer Avenue 94 Pondfield Road

SPORTSWEAR
TAILORED SUITS
$14.98 to $34.75
J. BROCK, Inc.
94 PONDFIELD RD., BRONXVILLE

BUFFALO

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY
SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H. & K." GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

Lead the Easter Parade in a Coat, Suit or Dress—
from
LESLIE FROCKS
Open Every Evening
GRANADA THEATRE BLDG., 3172 MAIN ST.

Alice Hooker's Studio
INTERIOR DECORATION
30 Arlington Place Garfield 3667
Unusual Wallpapers, Draperies, Furniture, Furniture Fabrics, Slip Covers, Rugs
A GENUINE INTEREST GIVEN TO YOUR DECORATIVE PROBLEMS
BUFFALO, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware
Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner

ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. MacBow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
57 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6106

Balls—Clubs—Bags
JERRY DIEFENDERFER'S GOLF SHOP
Lancaster Country Club, Lancaster, N. Y.
Anything in Golf Equipment—Lessons by Appointment. Phone Lancaster 857. Write for prices on Equipment.

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

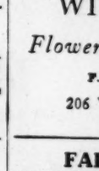
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

DEL-FANT SHOE SHOP
Matrix and Foot Rest Shoes for Women
Official Boy Scout Shoes.
Genuine Foot Form Shoes.
1026 Central Ave. Far Rockaway
Far Rockaway 7-0811

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Flushing 9-8346. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALB-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes



Whitman's Auction Rooms
187-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping done anywhere
No job too big or too small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6439

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK
(Continued from previous page)

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7083. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
RUBINSTEIN COSMETICS
MENNEN PRODUCTS
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

NEW-GARDENS LAUNDRY
"Good Laundering"
MODERATE PRICES
We Specialize in Curtains with No Pin Holes
BOulevard 8-0630 107-27 Metropolitan Ave.

FREEPORT

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Stationery for Men in Our Armed Services
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

Carol Green's
Fashion Center for All Wool Suits and Coats, Joan Kenley Blouses, Handbags and Accessories at our usual low prices.
60 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

SPITZLER'S
TEL. FREE. 458-W
34 and 36 W. MERRICK ROAD
Corsets, Lingerie, Dresses, Uniforms

GLOVERSVILLE

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 Cayadetta Street

Armstrong's
LINOLEUM
plus
Expert Installation
ARGERSINGER'S

The New Spring
FOOT REST
and
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
are here for your inspection
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

Millincourt
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy
attractively boxed
65 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 8246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

-ON-
LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Phone HEmpstead 2846
DOT-MARJ
BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete Beauty Service
Featuring the New Remote Control Permanent Wave
200 FULTON AVENUE

H. BLUMBERG & SONS
Inc.
Garden Tools—Fertilizer
Lawn Seed—Fencing
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

New Dresses and Millinery
Fann's
255 FULTON AVENUE

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hikey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Carol Green's
will "SUIT" you with an Easter Outfit
Select it from our superb large stock of 100% Wool Suits
Domestic and Imported Fabrics
Sizes 9-15, Also 10-20
Priced from $16.95 to $39.95
HEMPSTEAD—FREEPORT

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

Expert Permanents
Curls Soft but Firm. Hair Cut easy to care for.
PERSONALIZED SERVICE at
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone HA 4-3080. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
B. SEELIG, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 80-18 37th Avenue

Dulion's
LUNCHEON—DINNER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Served from Noon to 8:00
37-38 90th STREET HA. 6-1079

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
32-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-3410

QUEENS
Retail FURRIERS
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
SPRING FURS
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-3390 86-25 37th Avenue

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

JAMAICA
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
90-40 153rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Payment over 12 months
Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

Permanent Wave Experts
Truly moderate prices.
ALFRED & CHARLES
89-58 165th Street REpublic 9-0500

NEW SPRING HATS
Made to Order
or
Ready Made
from $1.98
LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVENUE

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit hte
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Kenmore Boot Shop
Shoes That Combine Comfort With Style
2870 Delaware Ave. Riverside 2064

KENMORE BEST FUEL SERVICE
John Wiles, Proprietor
Jeddo-Highland Coal
Semet-Solvay Coke
Charcoal Wood
91 Euclid Avenue Riverside 6140

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
WOMEN'S DRESSES FOR EASTER
All Sizes
Women's Crepe Coats
Embroidered Navy and Black
$8.95 and $10.98
All Sizes

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
FERTILIZER, BURPEE SEEDS
SCOTT'S LAWN SEEDS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Your Easter Suit and Accessories at
VAN ROON'S
25 ATLANTIC AVENUE

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726 Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-8219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE EASTER FASHION PARADE STARTS FROM
SCHILLER'S
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Mount Vernon's Center of Smart Feminine Fashion

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-5434 37 So. 6th Avenue

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

NEWBURGH

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

STERN'S
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Oldest Woman's Shop in the Hudson Valley
1856—1943

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Girls and Boys
HEADQUARTERS FOR REG'N. CAMP TOGS
Cor. Main and Church Sts.

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884 FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

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The NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY
Established 1888

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
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388 North Avenue

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Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

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"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
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Expert Corset Fitters . . .
No Charge for Alterations
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Sportswear . . Dresses . . Suits
Gloves . . Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET

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A Gown Shop of Distinction
611 Main Street
• Gowns and Sportswear
• Coats and Suits

Borough of Brooklyn
JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
Store Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELERS AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Ask About Our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 8-8013
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Borough of Manhattan
BE 3-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Eva's Gown Shop
345 WEST 57TH ST.
Between 8th and 9th
Circle 5-7470 Hours 10—10

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

PORT RICHMOND

For your Easter Clothes
Go to—
GARBER
Outfitters for Men and Boys
163 RICHMOND AVE. Port Richmond, S. I. GIbraltar 2-2222
76 CANAL STREET STAPLETON, S. I. GIbraltar 7-2010

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ORANGE RESTAURANT

Special Sunday Dinners
144 BAY STREET
ST. GEORGE

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Tompkins Picture Gallery
Fine Reproductions and Originals
✓ Artistic Picture Framing
✓ Easel Frames of Leather, Glass, Wood and Metal
ON THE BALCONY
TOMPKINS DEPARTMENT STORE
CASTLETON AVE. AT TAYLOR ST.

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SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

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YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Corsages, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 9-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

PORT CHESTER

See Our New
SPRING CLOTHES
Ladies', Children's and Boys' Coats, Dresses, Suits
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36 NO. MAIN ST. TELEPHONE 2100

George A. Naef, Prop.
Groceries Fruits
Vegetables Meats
Poultry
44 South Regent Street
Phone Port Chester 1767 . Free Del. Service

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	Y	O	M	I	N	G		
I		L		L		U		
C	H	A	R	L	E	S		
K	I	N		I	O	S		
E	T		A	N	N	E		
T		A	D	O		T		
	S	N	A	I	L			
W		E	M	S		R		
E	L	M	S		B	U		
L	E	O		B	U	S		
D	E	N	M	A	R	K		
E		E		R		I		
R	U	S	S	I	A	N		

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

It's fun to MARKET in your own BACKYARD
Plan a Victory Garden now and let Luckey's help you with seeds, the Equipment and Books that give valuable information. Visit the Victory Garden Plot in the Basement.
LUCKEY PLATT & COMPANY

DRESS-UP FOR EASTER
We're presenting a handsome array of Men's Apparel in keeping with the season's brightness.
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Grocerles, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of SW
Self Service
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

E. V. GRANT
WALLPAPER
PAINTS
LINOLEUMS
WINDOW GLASS
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
317 MAIN STREET
PHONE 615

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

VICTORY GARDENS are essential this year. We have all of the BEST necessities for gardening success!!
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 538

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

TO GET THE
MOST HEAT
from your reduced oil quota
use ESSOHEAT fuel oil
MID-HUDSON OIL CO., Inc.
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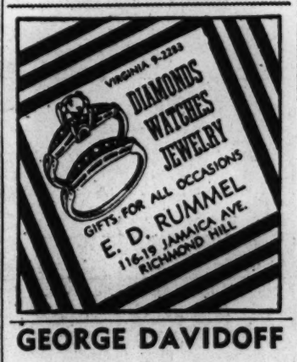
SWISS PASTRY SHOP
542 MAIN STREET PHONE 814
During Lent try our Delicious Homemade Hot Cross Buns. Baked Every Thursday.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Curtains, Drapes, Spreads
BETTER THAN EVER
LEVINE'S
VALUES SINCE 1920
217-11 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-6772

RICHMOND HILL



GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0032

JAHN'S
SODA *LUNCHEON*
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

EASTER MILLINERY
The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th St.

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8836

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

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Crosby-Square Shoes 6.95 and better
Worthy of Your #17 Coupon!
Famous for comfort and long-lasting quality.
Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
Spring Suits and Topcoats
Frank H. Dunstatter, Inc.
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106-15 Continental Ave., Forest Hills

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Clifton Paint Stores
VIRGINIA 7-5656
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone WALLPAPER LADDERS
RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Bobbin HOSIERY SHOPPES, INC.
Spring Sports Wear
95-21 Jamaica Ave.

ROCHESTER

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Has The Buys In
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Bldg.
Rochester Main 5580

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSE POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

J.E.Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.00
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
338 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1220 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7000

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E.H.CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL—COKE—OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen. 350

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7314

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Office and Plant
University Ave. at Culver Rd.
Cash and Carry Stores
Ridge Road at Dewey—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

CHARLES W. GRABAU
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 Sunrise Highway
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2340

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE

RYE

Important Announcement to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Beginning April 1, 1943, John C. Thomas will take over and operate the coal and oil business of Geo. F. Gorman at 87 Purchase St., Rye. Telephone 125.
JOHN C. THOMAS
131 Horton Avenue, Port Chester Tel. 31
Colonial Coal

MAMARONECK
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

SCARSDALE

FRANZ SIGEL
Insurance
Harwood Bldg., Scarsdale, N. Y.
Consult me for information and advice on any kind of insurance.
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 5858

Fertilizer Hyper-humus
Flagstones for Stepping-Stones and Walks
Insulation
Lumber for Chicken Houses
SCARSDALE SUPPLY CO.
PHONE SCARSDALE 400

SCHENECTADY

Smart new Suits • Coats Dresses
uniting in a springtime chorus
Lady Lee-Evelyn Shop
249 State St. Phone 4-8814

For a Fashionable Spring
WOMEN'S
100% Wool
Suits
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9118

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Women $6.95 and up
For Men $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street, Phone 4-7791

Our Spring collection is complete—Suits, coats, dresses, furs, millinery and sportswear.
THE IMPERIAL
323 STATE STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued from previous page)

Barneys
for
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called for and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

Tel. Laurelton 8-3005 C. De Bellis, Prop.
PARISIAN TAILOR
Ladies' and Gents' Tailor and Furrier
201-18 Linden Blvd. St. Albans, L. I.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOLDEN GUERNSEY AMERICA'S TABLE MILK
Guernsey Island
No. 1—1600 Erie Boulevard East
No. 2—West Onondaga at Clinton
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
HOME COOKING

TAYLOR'S
RED & WHITE
FOODS
4720 South Salina Street
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FRESH AND FROSTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Independently Owned and Operated
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.-500 N. Salina St.
325 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

Emily Mundy's Bookshop
Easter Cards
Religious Books
429 South Warren Tel. 2-7004

TROY

TROJAN HARDWARE CO.
General Hardware Merchandise
Oil Burner Repairs
Plumbing Supplies
Congress and 4th Sts. Tel. Troy 1138

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

GUY BASILE
INSURANCE
Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
123 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-6133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

The Mohawk Wall Paper & Paint Co.
INCORPORATED
Sherwin-Williams Paints
IMPERIAL Washable WALLPAPERS
211 John St., Utica, N. Y. Tel. 2-5169

WE'RE Ready for Easter!
How About YOU?
It's not too soon to come and pick out your Easter outfit. Small deposit holds your choice in layaway or use your credit.
NEW BOSTON STORE
UTICA, N. Y.

STERLING SILVER
We still have a good stock of silver in the most popular patterns of Gorham, Towle, Lunt and Wallace. Also the New Sterling Heirloom, Virginian and Heiress. May we serve you?
FREDERIC W. ROEDEL
Jeweler Utica, N. Y.
Style Moderate Price Quality

IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs—Carpets
Linoleum
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4918

WATERTOWN

New! YOUNG TOPPER SHOP
Ducky hats for young maidens . . . it's where you'll see the newest hat hits first! Main Floor, Just inside the front door.
1.49 ◆◆ 1.98
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Future Security
SAVE
Systematically
★
Buy Bonds and Stamps
★
Open a savings account at the
White Plains Federal Savings and Loan Association
182 East Post Rd. Nr. Mamaroneck Ave.

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank Street Tel. W. P. 3308

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal Wood Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

QUALITY
Which means real saving today. Come in for your Easter selection early.
BOB & BETTY SHOP
Infants' and Children's Wear
98 Mamaroneck Avenue
Colony Theatre Bldg. Tel. W. P. 5818

YONKERS

ANNA-MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Waving Our Specialty
118 ASHBURTON AVE. TEL. YON 5-3021

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 5-4900

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Special Wednesdays and Saturdays

WE ARE READY FOR SPRING
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

DRESSES for Summer Wear
$5.00 to $35.00
GOSSARD FOUNDATIONS
Expert Fitting
E. H. TIMM
22 NORTH BROADWAY

Tel. Beverly 7-7466 63 Aqueduct Ave.
Beverly -Painters-Decorators
Interior and Exterior Painting
Decorators and Paperhangers
Free estimates on request
We do all jobs, big and small

Call
M. Dee & Son
for Custom
RE-UPHOLSTERING
SLIP COVERS
Decorating Consultants Since 1877
48 Warburton Ave. Tel. YON. 5-2520
Next to Manor House

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

China's new series of postage stamps honoring Dr. Sun Yat-sen has become available to United States dealers, and proves a triumph over wartime difficulties.

The stamps are ungummed, obviously due to the diversion of animal products and starches to the food supply. They are printed on different grades of paper, and because of the lack of printing facilities were typographed in Chungking Yet there are fine-looking as when the printing was done in Hong Kong or Shanghai.

The stamps are in at least three values: 30-cent dull vermilion and 50-cent sage green, both anticipated by dealers, and a $1 wine which proved a surprise.

* * *

The Central American Republic of Costa Rica has issued a set of three new verticals, .75 by 1.25 inch, which bear oval portraits. Both the 15-centimos salmon and 45c grape picture Francisco Morazan, while the 40c blue shows Manuel Aguilar. Accompanying these stamps are two small oblongs which are in new colors—the 3c with portrait of Benemerito Lic. Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, in plum, and the 5c portraying Lic. Jose Joaquin Rodriguez, in dark gray.

* * *

Chile is reissuing its designs in the 1938-40 set, which was watermarked, on unwatermarked paper. Included are the attractive $2 scarlet, honoring Chile's merchant marine, and the 20-cent blue, calling attention to the mining industry. Others in the unwatermarked set are coming through one at a time.

Cuba's Pro-Democracy stamps, in five values and with the same designs and colors of the 1942 set, have been issued ungummed and unperforated to satisfy collectors. . . . First-day sales of the U. S. 6-cent airmail stamp books resulted in 50,216 cancelled covers and 32,750 books sold, with net proceeds of $12,117.50, the Post Office department reports. . . . The American Stamp Dealers' Association will conduct an auction at the Collectors' Club in New York on May 19 with the gross income to be turned over to the U. S. O. The association has appealed to philatelists to contribute worthwhile items to the auction.

Never Again!

There is a rule in the Headquarters Battery of the 160th Field Artillery that "the boys must get plenty of rest." They didn't mean, though, that Pvt. John Kobylski should fall asleep during a field problem, 12 miles from camp. Johnny looked so happy in his slumber that the whole outfit just crept away and went back to camp in motor convoy. When the snoring private came to, he found himself alone. The 12-mile trek back to camp has convinced him, it is said, that there is no place like home—to sleep.—Camp Pickett (Va.) News.

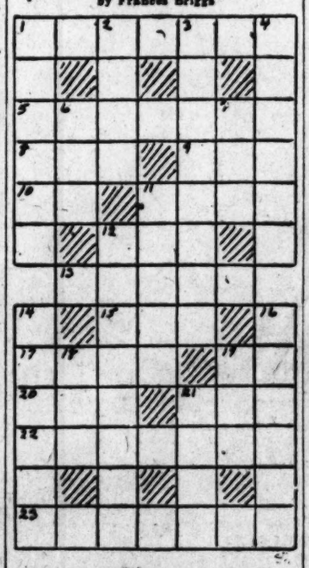
* * *

The balmy Hawaiian atmosphere was perhaps responsible when Sgt. B. N. McGlasson of Alsey, Ill., overslept one morning and forgot to awaken three bomber crews scheduled for a flight. As a result, the unsympathetic commanding officer of his squadron appointed him wake-up man for the B-17 boys for the duration.

Now all he has to do is to get up each morning at 2 o'clock, go from tent to tent, and arouse the crews scheduled to fly.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



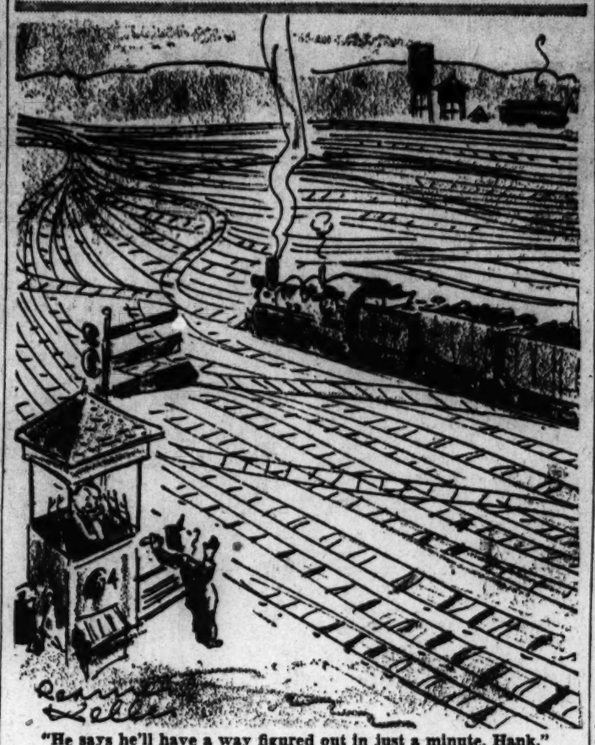
Across
1—Painted cup is State flower of what State of U. S.?
5—What is first name of Cadman, American composer?
8—What do you call one's relatives collectively?
9—What are the large hawks of Hawaii?
10—What is French for "and"?
11—What is first name of Miss Garland, heroine of Hardy's "The Trumpet Major"?
12—Bustle.
13—What animal can withdraw into his spiral shell for protection?
15—What is a town of Germany famous for its thermal springs?
17—What trees are associated with New Haven, Conn.?
18—Four pecks equal what (abbr.)?
20—What was Tolstoy's first name?
21—Motor coach.
22—Where is Thornhaven?
23—What would be nationality of "Volga boatman"?

Down
1—What is either of two frameworks at which ball is bowled in cricket?
2—What fictional character weds Wang Lung?
3—Peoria, Ill., is on what river?
4—What is a small triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment?
6—Strike.
7—An age of the world or universe is called what?
12—Who was first American woman to make literature a profession?
13—Wind-flowers are what?
14—What person would use acetylene?
16—What English author was also an art critic?
19—Shelter.
19—What is prickly envelope of a fruit?
21—What is a seaport city of Italy?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller



"He says he'll have a way figured out in just a minute, Hank."

Daily Anecdote

A Liberal Guest

Oliver Goldsmith was invited to spend a week-end at the country estate of Lord Nugent, an invitation which he accepted with enthusiasm, since it came at a time when his purse was empty except for one lonely shilling. A week passed, a second, a third — and Lord Nugent began to talk about a long journey which he was compelled to make in the very near future. Goldsmith realized that he could not delay his departure any longer — but certain difficulties were involved; he had no money for gratuities for his lordship's 24 servants, and naturally it was unthinkable that he leave without adhering to this necessary formality. Nor was there time to turn for help to his London friends. What to do? Suddenly a thought struck him. He went to the village shopkeeper and had his shilling changed into 24 shining new half-pennies. The next morning as he was taking his leave, the 24 servants lined up on the front steps each standing stiffly at attention with right hand outstretched to receive his tip, according to the dictates of custom. The writer, with an expression of gracious benevolence, pressed one of the shining coins into each hand and ascended the waiting carriage with princely dignity. Suddenly one of the servants noticed that instead of the usual goldpiece, he had received a copper half-penny and he rushed down after the moving cab.

"Sir," he cried breathlessly,—"you made a mistake."

"How so?" asked the writer innocently.

"Sir," went on the lackey, pale under his powdered wig, with trembling voice, "Sir, this is a half-penny!"

Goldsmith nodded. "Certainly, my good man. Never give less." And the carriage rolled on.

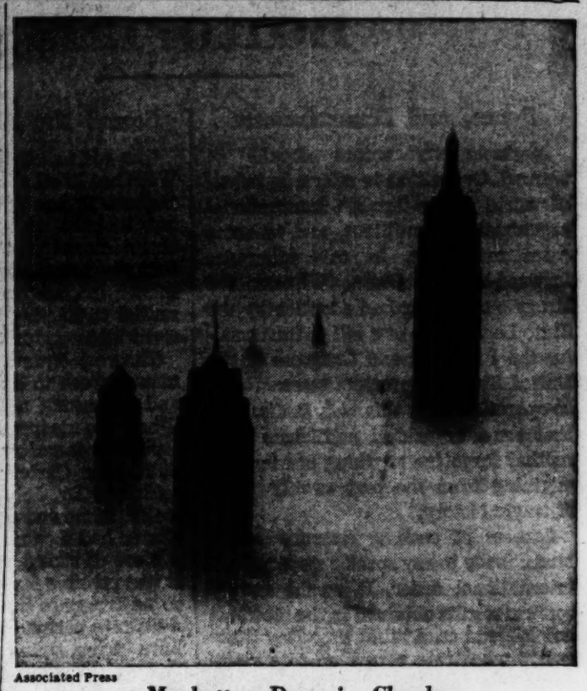
Just a Kid!

Miami, Fla.

Officers have plenty of saluting to do down here, where so many soldiers are in training, and this officer, walking down the street at a busy time of day, was doing his share. There was nothing unusual about that, but it did look odd to see an urchin following him practically at his heels. Finally the little fellow caught the officer's eye.

"Me too, please," implored the six-year-old.

The officer stopped and stood at attention. The little fellow saluted and the officer returned his salute with all seriousness. The child beamed, blurted out a happy "thank you," and ran off. A passer-by observed the incident, unnoticed by the officer, and came away with an added appreciation of the men who are serving their country, glad that they aren't too busy to think about the kids.



Associated Press

Manhattan Deep in Clouds

Occupants of the upper floors of these skyscrapers were enjoying the rare experience of being above the clouds without the use of aircraft when this picture was taken from the 69th floor of the R. C. A. Building. The remainder of the New York City business district was darkened by clouds that hung at a height of about 600 feet.

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The National Resources Planning Board claims that this country should begin to think about its future. It is time that Uncle Sam asked himself the question, "Where will I be in '65?"

Boston Herald: The Arabs in North Africa are a skeptical lot who don't take much stock in our paper money. They have an idea that the only thing that is as good as gold is gold.

Milwaukee Journal: A noted publisher is of the opinion that single girls enjoy fiction more than married women. A wife, of course, detects it sooner.

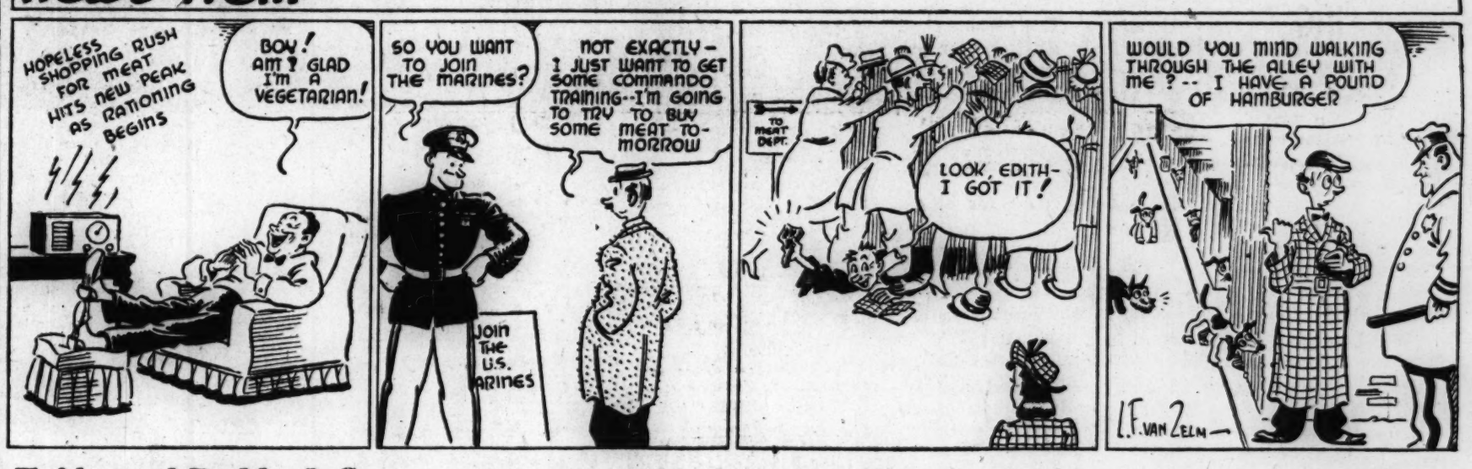
A Verse for Today . . .

Walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called, with all lowliness and meekness, with longsuffering, forbearing one another in love.
—EPH. 4:1, 2

It's Not Rationed

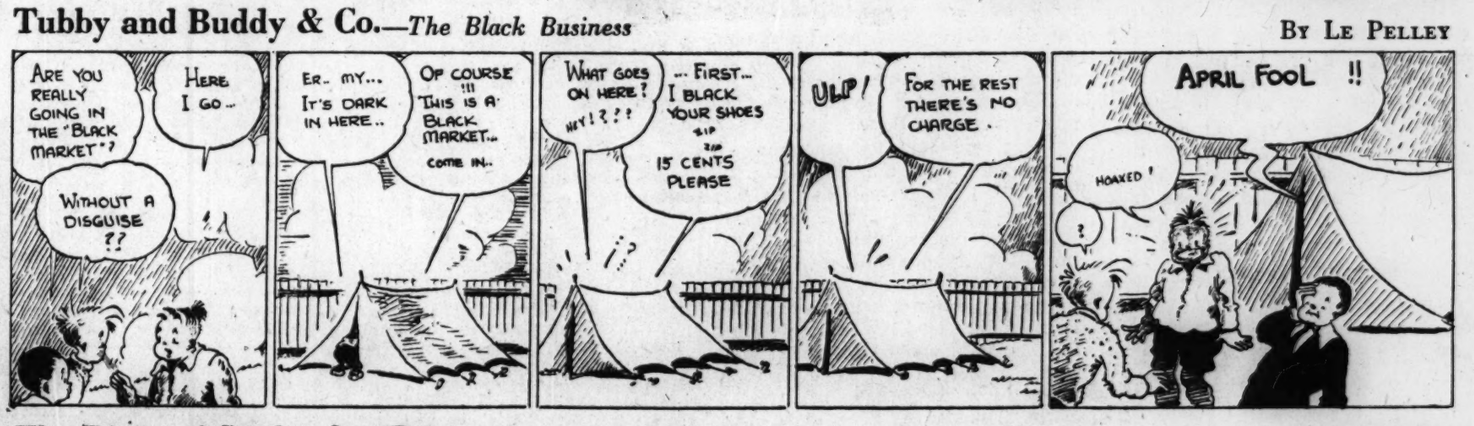
A honey crop of more than 400,000,000 pounds is produced in the United States each year.

NEWS ITEM— MEAT RATIONING HAS BEGUN.


HOPELESS SHOPPING RUSH FOR MEAT HITS NEW PEAK AS RATIONING BEGINS
BOY! AM I GLAD I'M A VEGETARIAN!
SO YOU WANT TO JOIN THE MARINES?
NOT EXACTLY— I JUST WANT TO GET SOME COMMANDO TRAINING--I'M GOING TO TRY TO BUY SOME MEAT TOMORROW
JOIN THE U.S. MARINES
TO MEAT DEPT.
LOOK, EDITH— I GOT IT!
WOULD YOU MIND WALKING THROUGH THE ALLEY WITH ME?-- I HAVE A POUND OF HAMBURGER
I.F. VAN ZELM

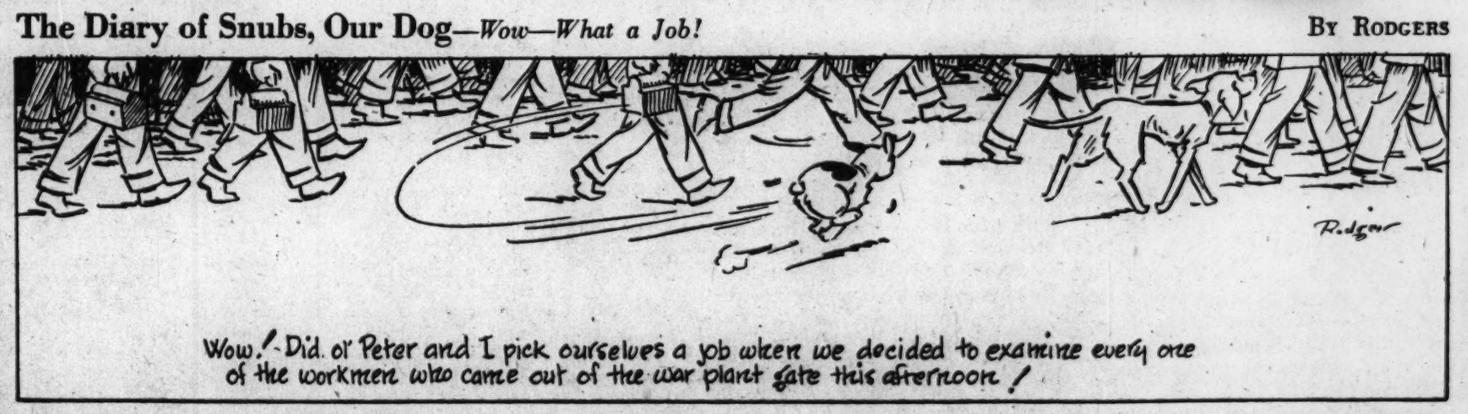
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Black Business*

By Le Pelley


ARE YOU REALLY GOING IN THE "BLACK MARKET"?
HERE I GO...
WITHOUT A DISGUISE ??
ER- MY... IT'S DARK IN HERE..
OF COURSE !!! THIS IS A BLACK MARKET... COME IN..
WHAT GOES ON HERE? HEY!???
... FIRST... I BLACK YOUR SHOES
15 CENTS PLEASE
ULP!
FOR THE REST THERE'S NO CHARGE.
APRIL FOOL !!
HOAXED!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wow—What a Job!*

By Rodgers


Wow! Did or Peter and I pick ourselves a job when we decided to examine every one of the workmen who came out of the war plant gate this afternoon!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Caws for a Joke*

By The Hagers

"Hi, ducks! I got your S.O.S. You don't look like you're in distress."
"We're sorry we misled you, Crow. That plane we signaled for a tow.
In Jack's new glider we could fly To Drakeville, with a lift," said I.
"O.K. you two! Go on—hitchhike. But April fool jokes I dislike!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace, and Massachusetts

Massachusetts voters should be warned. Opposition to efforts in behalf of world peace through international organization is militant, and in some cases malignant, in this otherwise forward-looking State. Witness the struggle over proposed adoption by the State Legislature of a bill to memorialize the President and Congress of the United States to promote international co-operation after this war. It discloses that some influential politicians have neither forgotten anything nor learned anything from the past twenty years of tragic history.

Success of such a measure would bind nobody to any specific steps toward international order. It would merely confirm results obtained in the elections last November. At that time Bay State voters who were permitted to express an opinion on this question balloted more than three to one in its favor. Other States have adopted similar measures. The purpose they serve is to mark plainly for all national leaders the trend of public opinion on the most vital question of this generation.

Popular-opinion polls throughout the United States reflect an interest in collective security similar to that expressed in the Bay State balloting. The desire for steps to insure United States participation in the organization of durable peace is already emphasized in action by several State legislatures. But there are people in Massachusetts who mean to sabotage any efforts for peace which would cause the United States to assume international obligations commensurate with its power, prestige and responsibility.

Some of these people seem especially fearful that such commitments might result in closer American ties with Great Britain or Russia. Some of them belonged to the "America First" outfit which would have kept America out of a war whose outcome is now proved to be of first-rate importance to all Americans. A number of them belonged even to the so-called "Christian Front" which engaged in doubtful activities after the United States had entered the war.

Considering the sort of opposition which has been marshaled against the measures to express Massachusetts' interest in postwar security, it is surprising that self-respecting legislators are to be found allying themselves with it. These legislators may have been misled into thinking that the specific wording of the measure should be made an issue. Some of them may attempt to mislead the voters into believing the step is one which should not be taken without lengthy study.

What is wanted, after all, is chiefly a statement to show where Massachusetts stands on the question of America's taking its rightful and hard-earned position in the postwar world. This statement will not commit America, or even the State of Massachusetts, to anything. Attempts to make its adoption seem like a dangerous venture entailing vast complications would be a farce if they did not awake such tragic memories.

Deserved Recognition

Governor Saltonstall's elevation of Capt. John F. Stokes, State Police career man, to the post of State Commissioner of Public Safety constitutes logical recognition of his outstanding record as an administrator and detective.

Captain Stokes has served capably as Acting Commissioner for several months during the incapacity of Eugene M. McSweeney, who has now resigned.

By appointing Captain Stokes to the post the Governor departed from the usual practice of naming a politician, unskilled in police affairs, to head this important State department. Although it is recognized that many of the previous Commissioners established fine records, this is a wise move.

The new Commissioner brings to the Public Safety post technical and personal qualifications necessary to maintain the excellent reputation enjoyed by the Department.

For 32 years Commissioner Stokes has been engaged in police work, rising from patrolman on the Cambridge force to Chief of Detectives of the State Police in September, 1934. During this time his service as a detective gained him nation-wide reputation.

A writer in the Kansas City Star intimates that if your steak isn't as bright a red as it used to be, it is probably a horse of another color. Who is to say him neigh?

Sound the Alarm (Clock)!

The alarm clocks are coming back. WPB has lifted the ban on their manufacture. It has recognized (what was not thought of when the stream of alarm clocks was stopped at source) that the round-faced little fellow is a soldier too, whose sentinel duty is essential to helping forward the war of civilization against barbarism.

The very circumstances that brought manufacture to a stop brought a new and increasing need for alarm clocks. When the sleeper has a war job it is especially important to wake up and be at it. Mrs. Carter's expedient (as she told it to Dr. Johnson and he to Boswell) is nowadays impractical. Mrs. Carter had a candle—her night light—a piece of string, and a heavy weight; it was possible for an ingenious woman so to juxtapose these objects that after a definite period of time candle would burn string, string would drop weight, and weight would awaken Mrs. Carter.

For about a century the alarm clock has been widely regarded as a necessary nuisance and an undignified disturber of human rest. Children of the Industrial Revolution, they gradually displaced the factory whistles that were so much more a nuisance in that they awakened sleepers under no compulsion to get up. The clocks became the chanticleers of the home with never a poet to romanticize their summons by calling it a clarion.

But recently, as more and more alarm clocks were retired by internal decrepitude, fewer and fewer alarm clocks were purchasable to take their places. And more and more war workers needed alarm clocks. Their return dignifies them as ever-wakeful patriots. Their call is clarion. They sound an alarum. Ticking through the night they symbolize the eternal vigilance that is the price of liberty. Their country calls them. "War workers by the hundreds have written the government that they are oversleeping."

"The Few"

Everywhere that the forces of United Nations power are rising toward victory, there is some realization that this is possible because in the last few years other men heroically held the outposts of freedom against the high tide of Axis power. Not alone in Britain, therefore, will the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Royal Air Force be gratefully observed.

But appreciation for the few to whom "so many owe so much" is not based alone on their service in the Battle of Britain. September 15, 1940, when the RAF destroyed 185 German planes and broke the back of the Luftwaffe will be remembered as a decisive day in world history. But there were other days hardly less notable. There was Dunkirk. The air umbrella that covered the gallant deeds of little boats is often forgotten. And there were nights in the spring of 1941 when night fighters finally made the Nazis pay too high a toll for mass bombing of British cities.

There have been too the unnamed, uncounted days and nights when the Coastal Patrol has kept Britain's lifelines open and when small groups in antiquated planes fought heartbreakingly in France, Norway, Crete, Africa, Malaya, Burma. And there are the present times of triumph when the Bomber Command has become a super Big Bertha, pounding German production and communications to pieces in preparation for invasion.

Not alone to the fliers must gratitude go, but to the men of vision and courage who saw the role of air power and preserved a core of organization, who designed, built and fueled the Spitfires and the Lancasters. It is said that the man who prevented a peacetime wrecking of the RAF was the Secretary of State for Air in 1919, one Winston Churchill.

More than its services to the cause of freedom everywhere turns worldwide attention to the RAF. For it is in its own personnel representative of most of the free peoples. Thousands of its best fighters are Poles, while Norwegians, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, Belgians, Czechs, Greeks and many other exiles fight the Axis with its wings. It formed the early nucleus of a world police force of the air. Combined with American, Dominion, Russian, and Chinese air forces, it is already on the job of restoring order.

Dandelion greens in Alabama, sugarin' off in Vermont, first forsythia blooms in Indiana, strawberries in Louisiana, plowing in Kentucky—yes, it's here, sure enough!

Those who go for a ride on a gallon and a half are likely to find it among the short and simple pleasures of the poor motorist.

The Bookshelf

A French Officer's Diary

A FRENCH OFFICER'S DIARY, by D. Barlone (New York: Macmillan. $2), covering the period between Aug. 23, 1939, and Oct. 1, 1940, has the ring of actuality. It is difficult to decide which aspect of the book is more absorbing: the day-by-day account of happenings of import to the entire world, or the disclosure—no doubt an unconscious one—of the author's practical, poetical, and truly French personality.

Especially illuminating are Captain Barlone's comments on the German fifth column; on defeatist propaganda; on the heart-rending predicament of the war refugees; on the armistice which Germany compelled France to sign with Italy, and on Nazi atrocities.

Captain Barlone first served in the Maginot Line, then in the North, whence he escaped from Dunkirk to England. Then he returned to the South of France, where he was demobilized, and finally, via North Africa, went back to England where he joined the forces of General de Gaulle. Barlone had long believed in the inevitability of the struggle, and also, like many another who never doubted French victory, had wondered "what price we shall have to pay."

A salient European viewpoint crops out under date of Feb. 27, 1940, where Barlone notes that Sumner Welles has begun his trip around Europe, and that he is "apparently drawing up a plan for the resumption of economic relations after the war."

"Very nice indeed," comments the Captain, "but we want planes and guns and not plans for the New York bankers and Chicago meat packers to carry on business with nations drained of their blood and of their last bar of gold. At the very least it is useless: the Americans haven't the foggiest idea of the European situation."

The thread of undying faith in France and the integrity of the French people, which runs throughout M. Barlone's book, is particularly encouraging and inspiring. Every Frenchman who deserves the title, and every foreigner who has lived in France with a modicum of his wits about him, knows that the French people are good—thoroughly good and whole. They, with their practical sense and intuition for charm and beauty, are France, the France of light and liberty, and not those who, having been entrusted with the Nation's confidence, wealth, and lives, led it into catastrophe and disgrace. I. S.

Our Readers Say—

The Why of Absenteeism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a World War Veteran, have not been wilfully absent from work for 25 years, and am an aircraft worker. This is my explanation of the main causes of absenteeism:

1. Husband and wife both work, so occasionally wife must take a day off to catch up on her home duties.

2. Many young girls have husbands or sweethearts in the armed forces; the boy pleads he will be sent away soon for a long time, or he gets a furlough and wants her to visit him.

3. People who work nights take on other outside jobs daytimes to increase their income, for they claim they actually get only about 60 per cent of their pay, with the deductions for Victory bonds, Victory tax, unemployment insurance, old-age benefits, union dues, Buck-a-month Club dues (a contribution which is voluntary and is used for Community chests, hospital donations, etc.), group insurance, income tax.

4. Some young girls are going to Junior College daytime and working on "Graveyard" shift. Work 6½ hours, school 4 hours, perhaps study three hours; so they feel they must have a day off once in a while to rest and play.

5. Young men who are draftees or who expect or desire to enter some branch of the armed forces must report for physical and other examinations. Still others want to have "a good time" before they are actually called to service.

6. Transportation difficulties contribute also. Four or five passengers ride with a fellow worker who, for some cause, at the last minute, does not or cannot pick up his "riders" and they are left stranded. They have no car or have no gas coupons because they do not drive regularly. They sometimes (here in Southern California) live long distances from busses, and often street cars do not go anywhere near the plants.

7. The aircraft plants are now employing those who never did physical hard work before, those who are 60 to 72 years of age and must have more days off.

8. Some people wish to change their place of work; so they take a day off to look for a new job, which would offer better hours, more pay, or would be closer to their residence.

9. Women and sometimes men who work all day cannot get to markets and food stores in time to take advantage of the short time when foods are available here, meat, butter, etc.; so they must take time off from work to stock up for a week or so.

10. Employees, some from other parts of the country, state or county, go house hunting, and then move during the week.

11. Drinking is a very small added cause.

Los Angeles — WILLIAM HIRSCH

Serving on the Home Front

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enjoy reading the letters from our readers and would like to add my letter.

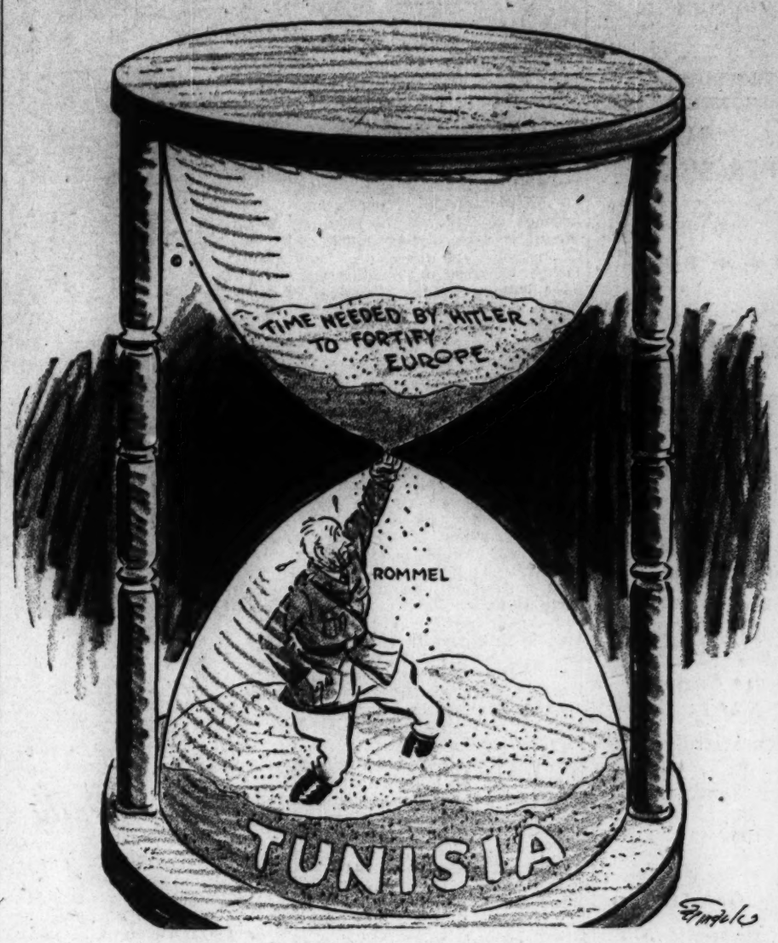
I know a young lady who began to teach third grade in a school which consists of a very poor and ill-bred class of children. At first it was very hard to see how she could teach these children who were dirty and used vulgar language. She began to love them, played with them, and tried to understand them. She bought a mirror for the room, so the children could see their dirty faces and made every effort to help.

The principal of the school saw a big change and asked the teacher to come back next year with a raise in salary. These children have been taught the Lord's Prayer. Now this young lady, 23 years old, tells me that she would like to join the girls in the military service. Would she be doing the right thing? MRS. GEORGE FRANKENBERGER

Norwood, Ohio.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Trying to Hold Back the Sands of Time



"The Right Sort of Pressure"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note your editorial, "The Right Sort of Pressure," and I wonder why your paper with its mission "to injure no man but to bless all mankind," should take the stand it does with regard to the farmer and his problems.

The outdated so-called "parity" prices the farmer is asked to accept are something other employer groups, including publishers, would surely refuse. How long could they run if they could not count in their expenses the cost of labor? Yet the farmer is supposed to work longer hours than any other group, work his wife and children without compensation, and if he gets a living he is supposed to consider himself fortunate.

You say, "If farmers succeed in having farm labor costs included in parity calculations, the prices of food will advance 10 to 15 per cent, and the mad spiral of ascending wages and food prices will whirl on." Why should food prices remain low when the laborers' wages have gone up 100 per cent? If food goes up 50 per cent it will not harm anyone except the laborer whose wages have not gone up because he is not in war work. A better solution would be either to raise all wages to a common level for like work, or bring down some of the extremely high wages.

These following items are instances known to me personally: Untrained boys of high school age stepped into unskilled jobs at $1 an hour; farmers who had the common sense to use tools, as anyone on a farm must, stepped into skilled labor jobs as carpenters at $15 a day. Ask any farmer if he can make $15 a day even working double the time of the men just mentioned.

Why should the laborer whose wages have been increased 100 per cent since Pearl Harbor begrudge the farmer just compensation for his labor? We are not blind. We see the laborer and his family living better than ever before, dressed far better than we can afford (if we buy war bonds), with abundance of leisure to enjoy life with his family, while we work from dawn to dark and much, much later, and are told that we should expect no change in our condition, else the "cost of living will go up." Let it go up! It has gone up for us. Let the other laborers accept their share of the increased cost as they have accepted more than their share of the increased wages.

(Mrs.) NANCY LONG BROWER

Clinton, Wash.

[Editor's Note—The Christian Science Monitor has often given sympathetic attention to the problems of farmers and has supported many efforts to help farmers. It has, however, consistently pointed out that merely raising farm prices to meet high industrial wages will not solve farm problems. Higher prices and wages would bring inflation and hurt the great bulk of the population whose incomes cannot keep pace with spiraling costs. And, eventually, high prices will curtail the farmer's market.]

Wages of the Farm Laborer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On Feb. 21 Senator Tydings in a talk over the radio gave $56.07 as the average monthly wage of the farm laborer. This wage is less than $2.00 per day, and less than the mine-workers are asking as an increase over their daily wage.

To me it does not seem fair that in war times the farm laborer should be expected to work for less than anyone else. A great deal is being said about the long hours he puts in as compared with the defense worker, and very recently Roosevelt came out with the statement that the farmer is just as important in the war effort as the defense worker. I cannot understand why there isn't legislation coming out of Washington verifying this, in the form of equal wages and hours.

Instead of having help untrained in farm work, coming out from the towns to help the farmer for a few hours here and there, why not let this help work in the defense plants in their town, and return to the farms the help recently taken from the farms for those very plants?

In the matter of wages, why shouldn't the Government make up the difference between $56.07 per month and the average wage paid in what is termed defense plants? The wage to be based on hours, the same as in these defense plants.

Last, but by no means least, I consider it very unfair that a farm laborer should be expected to contribute extra hours of labor, when industry must not only pay for extra hours of work, but pays a bonus for this extra work. Some time ago I read where Mr. Willkie made the statement that a 50-hour week may have to be enforced. Farm laborers have been working over 60 hours per week long before Mr. Willkie was born.

Medford, Md. — ROLAND P. BAILE

Escaping an Urban Outlook

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently a letter was written you calling attention to the fact that in your reporting the seasonal decline in egg prices was headlined as "normal" but the equally seasonal increase in price was unnoted except as its influence on the cost of living.

You were mildly criticized for an "urban outlook!"

This morning after breakfast had the opportunity to read John Gould's "The Farmer In His Own Dell" in the last magazine section.

It is a fine statement of the farmer's position.

A label of an "urban outlook" cannot justly be pinned on an editor who picks such an article for inclusion in his paper.

I apologize. — W. T. WHITTLE

Milford, N. H.

Pushing Forward

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is alarming to note the prevalent sniping attacks against our Commander-in-Chief and his win-the-war program.

Today, as never before, the fullest cooperation is needed to achieve maximum national unity which will ultimately lead to the most expeditious ending of this war. There is hardly a family today that does not yearn to have someone dear to them back at the fireside, honorably discharged from a victorious army. Consequently at home we are all sacrificing willingly for them.

Let's hereby give notice to those dissident members of Congress and other snipers that this is not the occasion to tamper with people's tempers. Let's all get behind our President and push together, but forward.

Newton, Mass. — G. ALLEN

The Wide Horizon

Money in the Crowd

By Mary Zirkle

A few years ago the world became aware that the American high plains, from the Texas Panhandle through the Dakotas, had ceased being the Wild West and become the Dust Bowl. In both phases the country was good copy, and received possibly more publicity than it strictly deserved. The cowboys were not all gun fighters nor, even in the black years, did the wind blow every day. There were frequently times when the breeze did not even turn the windmills, and farmers could fret about empty water tanks. But however much they fretted, those who knew the country and who could hold out went on planting wheat. They used new methods of cultivation, but wheat was their crop and they stuck to it.

Those of us who lived on the plains through the last war and the years that followed are not likely to forget the blossoming that attended the coincidence of "two dollar wheat" and a cycle of rain. The old time dry-weather farmer, who had kept grazing land and a small herd of cattle, and whose wife raised some chickens and irrigated a garden, threw aside caution, disposed of the cattle, plowed up the pasture for which he had no more use since he had a tractor and an automobile instead of horses, and bought more land to raise more wheat. Few of his later critics would, in his place, have done otherwise.

* * *

Was his repentance, when the dust began to blow and the mortgages to be foreclosed, more than skin deep? We shall find out, for seldom was a stage set more elaborately for the re-enactment of a drama. We have another war and a world crying for bread, the wheat country has one good crop harvested and marketed and another evidently on the way.

My friends, Howard and Nan, live on the Kansas-Colorado border and farm, with the help of an occasional hired man, 1,700 acres. They were married in the mid-thirties and went to live in a tiny adobe shack in which Howard had "bached" at intervals while he was putting himself through State college by raising wheat in the summers. Any prosperity that had attended those years had passed. Their first winter on the place the room was heated only by a kerosene cook stove, while the bitter wind sifted dust constantly through the one window and under the doorsill. It was a scarecrow winter; and the Eastern papers made the most of such pictures of ruin and desolation. Only people who could laugh and who were working for something in which they believed deeply and sincerely could have endured it.

It was touch and go for a long time even to keep up the interest on the mortgage, but they raised turkeys and, following a season in which they had a barley crop for which there was no direct market, they fattened hogs. Howard built a better house with his own hands, and Nan had a flower garden.

* * *

Last year was their year, the wheat year they had known would come. I had a letter from Nan today: "We paid off the mortgage in February, and are now in the position our Ozark hired man described so raptly: 'If I had money enough to own a farm in Kansas, I wouldn't need to own a farm in Kansas.'

"We went to a sale yesterday and found the wheat crop and the winter selling of wheat had put more money in the crowd than they knew what to do with. Our neighbor paid $133 for an engine worth $60 new. A oneway that had cost $300 some time ago brought $500. Two quite ordinary cows sold together for $390. When it came to the household stuff I always go for, I was floored. I'm the kind that bids a dime, with a 50-cent limit, not a dollar starter! I did buy a washtub with a cracked rim for $1.90—but then I knew you couldn't get them new any more. That is the secret, of course. People here haven't been able to buy the tools they need, and now they have the money and can't get the machinery."

It is like a story read long ago and forgotten, that one picks up and reads, half recognizing this situation and that, and dimly knowing what the end will be. Wheat has put money into the crowd; but the wise ones who will weather the next dry cycle will be the ones who have held onto the turkeys and the hogs; the ones who can laugh at disaster and who stay through the dry years because the prairie is their home.

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